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Regd. No B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXVI NO. 210

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1948

Price: 2 ANNAS

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PAKISTAN PLEADS FOR 'AZAD' REBELS

Commission Lauds India's Will To Peace

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (A P I) Immediate effectuation of the United Nations Kashmir Commission's cease fire proposal of August 13 "is not to be envisaged," the Commission announced today, while releasing the text of its correspondence with the Governments of India and Pakistan. The Commission expected to continue its negotiations with both countries.

PAKISTAN'S CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE

The replies of the two Governments to the Commission's proposal showed that, while the Government of India had accepted it, being "animated by a sincere desire to promote the cause of peace and to uphold the principles and prestige of the United Nations," the Pakistan Government's acceptance was conditional.

The Pakistan Government stated that their acceptance was subject to

(1) the clarifications and elucidations furnished by the Commission to the Government of Pakistan being accepted by the Government of India;

(2) the elucidations and clarifications, if any, furnished by the Commission to the Government of India, being acceptable to them; and

(3) provided the Government of India accepted the conditions laid down in the Security Council's resolutions of April 21, in regard to a free and impartial plebiscite to decide the question of accession.

The Commission stated today that it was "absolutely studying" the replies are expected to continue the negotiations with both the Governments—"should it find it desirable". The Commission, however, found that "immediate effectuation of its proposal of August 13, 1948 is not to be envisaged".

THREE PART RESOLUTION

The United Nations Commission divided its resolution on August 13 into three parts—namely, cease fire, truce agreement and determination of the free will of the people of the State of Jummu and Kashmir.

Cease Fire Conditions

The Commission stated that the prompt cessation of hostilities and the correction of conditions, the continuance of which was likely to endanger international peace and security, were essential to the implementation of its endeavours to assist the Governments of India and Pakistan in effecting a final settlement of the situation. It then submitted the proposals to the Governments of India and Pakistan.

The cease-fire proposal suggested the simultaneous issue of a cease fire order by the High Commands of both Governments to apply to all their forces under their control in Kashmir within four days of the acceptance of the proposal on a mutually agreed date, and that the Governments should refrain from taking any measures that might augment military potential forces under their control. The Commission also proposed the appointment of military observers under its authority and in co-operation with both the commands to supervise the observance of the cease fire.

The Commission further suggested that the two Governments should appeal to their respective peoples to assist in creating and maintaining an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations.

Basis For Truce

The Resolution suggested, inter-alia the acceptance by both Governments

(Continued on Page 7)

Pakistan Denies Presence Of Troops

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPA).—Pakistan House today officially denied the presence of Pakistan troops in Kashmir and also the reports of British Officers commanding units, although it admitted that some British Officers were in technical and advisory capacities.

India House renewed its approach to the British Government in urging the withdrawal of British officers from the Pakistan army.

Russians Break Down Berlin City Hall Door

WESTERN SECTOR POLICE REMOVED IN CHAINS

American Officer Looks On While Files Are Searched

BERLIN, September 6. (Reuter): The Russians broke down the door of the City Hall room containing the Western sector police and removed them in chains.

DETAILS OF INCIDENT

Nine Russian tommy-gunners accompanied by two Officers entered Berlin's City Hall tonight after two American army coaches had arrived to evacuate western sector policemen isolated there by a Soviet cordon.

The men went straight to the Russian Liaison Officer's headquarters while two Russian soldiers drove the coaches away.

The Western Police had been "besieged" in the Hall since the Russians threw a cordon round the building after Communist demonstrators had driven the city councillors from their Assembly Chamber.

RUSSIAN DEMAND

The Russians had earlier demanded that Eastern Sector Policemen be allowed to check the papers of the Western Sector plainclothes men in the hall to determine whether they were criminals.

The Americans agreed to this but said an American army lorry would arrive by 8 p.m. and would remove them whether he East Sector Police regarded them as criminals or not.

A Russian Officer stated flatly that the Western Police would be interrogated whatever happened

He then demanded that every person in allied uniform leave he building to "make it easier to apprehend the criminals".

It became clear later that the actual breaking down of the door was carried out by Russian-controlled Eastern Sector Police and not by Russian troops.

A senior Officer of the police said that he with Russian approval had ordered the breaking into the room, which is part of the suite occupied by the American liaison Officer.

After Eastern Sector police had removed the western policemen, Russian troops entered and began scrutinising American files.

An American Lieutenant was in the room at the time the East Sector police forced their way in.

He said he was standing with his shoulder against the door

Later the Russians broke down the door of the room containing the Western Sector Policemen and removed them in chains.

The Russians drove the American army coaches to Russian headquarters Meanwhile the meeting of the four Military Governors began at 9-30 p.m. local time.

The City Assembly meeting in the British Sector tonight decided to postpone elections due for October 24 to November 14.

TALKS ON BERLIN CRISIS CONTINUE

Difference Between Soviet And Western Delegates

BERLIN, Sept. 6. (Reuter): The four Military Governors of Germany met for the sixth time tonight to continue their detailed talks to end the Berlin crisis.

Afterwards the Four-Power Finance Sub-Committee was to meet in the Allied Control Authority building The Committee's meeting, like that of last Saturday, was expected to be lengthy.

Tomorrow is the target date for agreement set for the Military Governors by their respective Governments.

Hopes that the four Allied Military Commanders in Berlin will agree by tomorrow on practical measures for raising the blockade and introducing the Soviet mark as sole currency have receded to vanishing point, London observers considered today, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

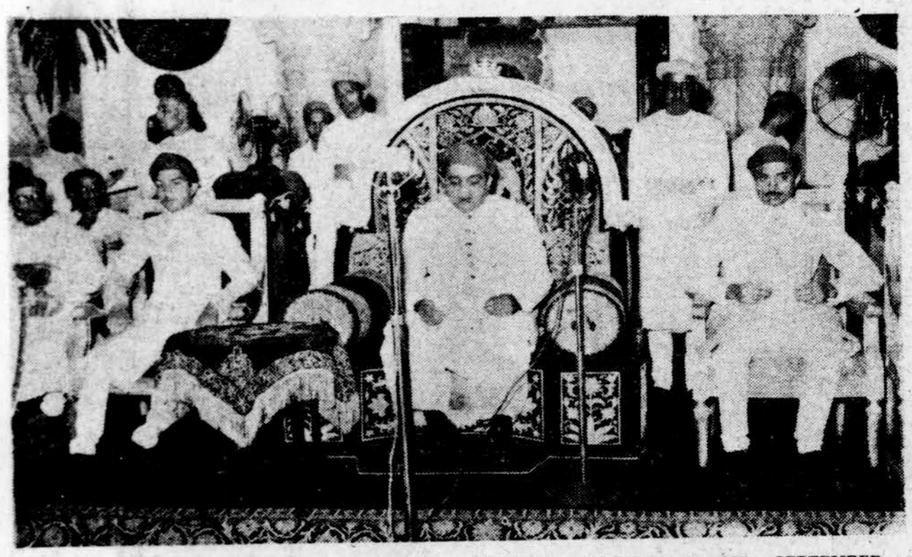
If today's meeting does not unexpectedly bring agreement within sight, it was believed inevitable that there will be more discussions in Moscow between the Soviet Foreign Minister and the Western envoys.

All reliable information reaching London during the week-end suggests that none of the Committees set up by the Military Commanders to study the currency, commercial and communications aspects of restoring Berlin to normal has yet been able to produce agreed recommendations.

The most important difference dividing the Soviet and western delegates in Berlin is still thought to be the definition of the powers of the proposed Four-Power Commission to supervise the issue of currency throughout Berlin by the Soviet zone bank of Emission

(Even the conditions for renewal of all traffic between the western zones and Berlin, which observers in London had thought simply amounted to restoring the facilities which existed before the start of the blockade, are reported to be the subject of controversy, the Russians reported to wish to limit passenger traffic to military personnel only).

BARODA PROCLAMATION



FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN BARODA STATE WAS INAUGURATED ON SEPTEMBER 4 THE GAEKWAR IS SEEN READIN G THE PROCLAMATION.

NO CHANGE IN POLISH MINISTRY

Echo Of Communist Party Secretary's Dismissal

WARSAW, September 6. (Reuter): Wladyslaw Gomulka, the dismissed Secretary-General of the Polish Communist party will keep his post as Vice-Premier, a Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Questioned about M. Gomulka's position in the Government following his dismissal from the Party office because o "deviations from the party line", the spokesman said: I am authorised to state that no changes are to take place in the position of the Polish President Boleslaw Beirut or in the Government".

The spokesman added that M. Gomulka is expected to resume his official duties at the Ministry of Regained Territories, his second portfolio, within a few days.

Reporters who asked for an interview with the dismissed Communist leader were told that their request would be sent to M. Gomulka for his attention.

ROAD TRANSPORT NATIONALISATION

Ten Crore Bombay Project May Be Completed In Two Years

(By L. MENDES—Our Staff Reporter)

Lined up behind an unimpressive group of military hutments near Churchgate station—the temporary headquarters of the Bombay Provincial State Transport Organisation—is the latest contingent of silver-gray and blue buses, waiting to join the 95 already on the roads around Poona.

THE STATE TRANSPORT WHICH CAME INTO BEING JUST THREE MONTHS AGO IS RAPIDLY REPLACING THE ANCIENT, IRREGULAR, UNDEPENDABLE, TUMBLE-DOWN ROAD TRANSPORT, OWNED, CONTROLLED AND DIRECTED BY A MULTIPLICITY OF AGENCIES, WHICH HAS BEEN IN OPERATION THESE MANY YEARS.

By the end of this year it is expected that the organisation of Poona and five other divisions will be completed, and 400 buses, both petrol and diesel operated, will be put in service.

If the present plans are implemented according to schedule, a vast and intricate network of main and subsidiary bus routes, radiating from all important centres, will provide comfortable and adequate transport facilities over the roads linking the towns and villages of the Province.

Rail-Road Co-ordination

One of the most ambitious undertakings of the Bombay Government, the nationalisation of the road transport service is meant as much to develop a state-owned enterprise as to eliminate operational irregularities and inefficiency, and to secure proper co-ordination between road and rail transport.

Since the organisation started functioning in June, 95 buses are already operating along the Poona-Ahmednagar, Poona-Nasik and Poona-Junnar pockets and feeder routes, while another 115 are expected to be put on the roads in the first week of October, by which time the organisation of the Poona-Baramati, Poona-Satara,

(Continued on page 8)

NEW BURMESE CABINET TO BE FORMED SHORTLY

Easy Solution Of Demands Of Karens Not Expected

RANGOON, Sept. 6. (Reuter): A new Burmese Cabinet will be formed early this week, sources close to the Government predicted today.

It will replace the present "Caretaker" Cabinet under Thankin Nu, which contains most of the Ministers who resigned last July but who agreed to stay on at the invitation of President, Sao Shwe Thaik.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

In the new Cabinet the Foreign Affairs portfolio, held by U. Tin but until he resigned to organise forces to fight insurgents, may go to U. Win, present Ambassador to India, it was believed.

The Finance Portfolio, now held by U. Tin, may go to his Parliamentary Secretary Bo Khin Maung, thereby enabling U. Tin to concentrate on the difficult food supplies portfolio.

Mahn Ba Saing, newly-elected chairman of the Karen Affairs Council, is expected to take over as Minister of Karen affairs.

AUTONOMY FOR KARENS

Pro-Government sources said today they did not expect an easy solution to the demands of Karen tribesmen for racial autonomy within the Burma Union.

The Karens, some of whom have occupied Moulmein, Burma's second port and the rail town of Thaton, east of Rangoon, in an anti-Government uprising, have been demanding a separate State since the end of the Japanese war, during which they were staunchly pro-British.

Pro-Government sources here said the Karens had already disagreed among themselves on the method of getting a separate State.

The Karens' National Union, claiming to represent the bulk of the country's 4,000,000 Karens, advocated the creation of a new state by constitutional means while other Karen elements were trying to get it by force, taking advantage of the Communist insurrection, these sources declared.

These sources were of the opinion that the constitution went a long way towards meeting Karen sentiments. But they admitted that the constitution's provisions had not satisfied the Karens' National Union, which wants a Karen State carved out of the plains of Lower Burma, including for the most part areas in which the Karens and Burmese live together.

In the Tenasserim division, East of Rangoon, the demand appeared to be for a State of Mon and Karen tribes.

MOULMEIN INSURRECTION

The Moulmein insurrection, these sources believed, had little connection with the main insurgent movement throughout Burma. It might possibly end as a result of the conciliatory efforts being made by the Government and leaders of the Karen National Union.

A British Embassy spokesman said today that the situation in Burma did not warrant contemplation of plans for the evacuation of British nationals.

Questioned about the despatch of British troops to protect British nationals, he said that under the 1947 treaty British troops could not enter Burma except with agreement of the Burmese Government.

PATNA, Sept 6 (UPI): The Bihar Agricultural Act, 1948, has received the assent of the Governor-General of India, this Act makes the Agricultural income from Rs. 3/500 yearly taxable, instead of Rs. 5,000 as before.

TRUMAN'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN OPENS

Republicans Blamed For Rise In Prices

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, September 6 (Reuter): President Truman opened his Presidential campaign here today with a speech in which he declared he could halt rising prices now if the "Republican eightieth Congress" had not denied him a Price Control Law.

Speaking before a crowd of about 20,000 the President also accused the Republicans of blocking low-cost rental housing.

In this speech, the first of six he is making today, President Truman declared he would wage a campaign which would set a record for a Presidential candidate in the United States.

British Aviatrix Lands At Dum Dum

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (API).—Mrs. Morrow-Tait, the 24-years old British aviatrix who is on a round-the-world flight in a single-engined proctor aircraft, landed at Dum Dum airport at 2-25 p.m. today. Leaving Delhi at 6-10 a.m. she had flown non-stop to Calcutta.

The engine of her 3500 lbs. plane has developed some magnet trouble. If this is rectified in time, she hopes to take off for Rangoon at 5 a.m. tomorrow.

FLOOD HAVOC IN U.P.

Widespread Destruction Reported

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6 (API).—An overall picture of the damage caused by the floods to the highways in the United Provinces is now available.

Reports from the affected districts show that the water level of the river Yamuna at Agra has reached 495 feet. The Aligarh-Raya road has been breached and traffic completely suspended.

The Chapraghat bride on the Agra-Etawah-Fatehpur Road is under water.

A two hundred-feet long bridge on a river connecting Budaun town with the district is badly damaged and road traffic is completely dislocated. A number of arches of the bridge have collapsed.

The Meerut-Bareilly road from mile 38 to mile 37 in Moradabad District and the Gajraula-Hasanpur, Moradabad-Sambhal and Moradabad-Chandausi roads are now open to traffic.

IN BENARES

BENARES, Sept. 6 (API).—Benares is in the grip of unprecedented heavy flood for the last six days.

Almost half of the city and Cantonment has been submerged. Flood water has touched the Sunderlal Hospital compound and a number of other places in the Benares Hindu University. The University has been closed for two days as both the roads leading to the university are under deep water at two or three places.

Ganga is still rising at an alarming speed. A further rise of six inches in its level has been recorded at 9 o'clock in the morning. Almost half the city is under two to three feet deep water. Boats are freely plying on some raods in Dashaswamedh, Rampura, Bheelupur and Adampur localities which are under three to four feet water. The Railway station at Dashaswamedh is under water.

A tug carrying rescue and relief party from Mirzapur has been traced about 16 miles north of Benares.

SITUATION IN MUSANGAR IMPROVES

KANPUR, Sept. 5 (API).—There has been considerable improvement in the situation in the Musanagar area in Kanpur district where due to rise in the Yamuna river, an area of about 20 miles, was reported to be under water. The level of the water in the Yamuna has showed a downward trend during the last 24 hours.

A vast area is still submerged under water between the 12th and the 15th miles on the Moughal Road which falls under the tributary of river Yamuna.

Large number of people have been evacuated from the low-lying villages of Keotra, Musartahur and Rasoolpur to places of safety.

ARABS OPEN FIRE IN JERUSALEM

U N. Mediator To Meet Arab Leaders In Alexandria

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Count Bernadotte, United Nations Palestine Mediator, flew to Alexandria today with members of his staff for talks with Arab leaders.

He was expected to meet Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, prior to tonight's meeting of the League Political Committee, which is to discuss co-ordination of Arab policy at the United Nations Paris meeting this month.

The Committee was also discussing unification of command of the Arab forces in Palestine, administrative arrangements and the general situation.

On his return from Alexandria Count Bernadotte may touch down at Amman. He is due in Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

ARAB REFUGEES

Reconnaissance parties from relief organisations are investigating likely sites between Lake Tiberius and the Dead Sea for "tent towns" to shelter up to 80,000 Arab refugees in the Jordan valley, a report from Rhodes, the mediator's headquarters said.

The first 10,000 will be under canvas within the next two weeks, according to Sir Raphael Cilento, United Nations Director of Disaster Relief.

Other tent towns are being established in the Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan, and at Gaza to accommodate more Arab refugees, now estimated at over 360,000 of whom 76 per cent are women and children.

Today's Israeli communique said Arab forces opened fire in the southern areas of Jerusalem around dawn using light and heavy machine guns and three-inch mortars.

Isolated shots were heard in the city throughout the night but there have been no reports of casualties.

These incidents ended two days of absolute quiet in the holy city.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee, is in hospital for the past two weeks for treatment for eczema of the foot, may be kept there for at least another week, it was learned here today.

Originally it was suggested that he would be discharged within one week on admission.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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To Be Paid In Advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful match for a young bachelor. Salary Rs. 1,000/-, correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar, Delhi (1028)

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Wanted Salesmen for selling good nourishing food product, house to house. Commission 23% on sales. Apply Box 9468 "Bombay Chronicle."

If you want any decent employment in India, Pakistan or Abroad write (stating qualifications and desires) to The Youth Advancement League, G.B. Road, Delhi with 1½ As. Stamp. 9477

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Reserve your seat for immediate training in Automobile Engineering or Motor Mechanic Courses. Write for details to The Automobile Engineering College, Shantiniketan, Andheri, Bombay. 9469

TRADE DIRECTORY

Just Out—Trade Directory—1948 containing directory of traders and manufacturers, Exporters and Importers in India, Pakistan, the U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Also contains complete directory of Jute, Sugar, Cotton, Chemical and Engineering Industries in India and Pakistan, World Review of Trade, Tariff, Industry Special Features. Price Rs. 12- only. Trade Directory Publishers, 4-2, Ram Mohon Roy Road, Calcutta, 9. 9475

PERSONAL ADLETS

An American Car Manufacturing Organisation contemplating the immediate manufacture of Automobiles in India through duplicate tooling, drawings, parts, etc., together with placing of consulting Automotive Engineers for the supervision of manufacture wish to contact Concerns who can qualify as Manufacturers. Apply the Agents P.O. Box 9081, Calcutta. (1290)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Subscriptions for Indian, American and British magazines, new and renewals accepted at competitive rates. Always use our old-established reliable and efficient service already serving over 55,000 clients. Also we solicit enquiries for Technical and Scientific Books, Code books, Trade Directories, etc. as well as Butterworths Legal and Medical Publications. International Book House, Ltd., Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. (1331)

FINANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

Wanted two Financiers to invest Rs. 2,000/- for well-established commercial school and for one flourishing perfumery works—Contact Box No. 9482 "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists. The Krishna Button Mfg. Co. 24/3, Ratan Sarkar Garden Street, Calcutta—7. 9429

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our Pearl Nut Aluminium Buttons. Bombay Button Works, Beat 3, Amritsar. 9425

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our newly arrived U.S.A. Fountain Pens. Write for samples and free agency terms to:—Capson and Company, Post Bag No. 21-A, Delhi. (9376)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Brand New Silk Looms 50" to 52". Apply Box No. 1352A "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted one Silk Factory of about 100 looms complete and ready for immediate working. Apply Box No. 1352 "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Pipe and Fittings: High class G.I. Steam and Gas fittings made out of Mild Steel. 4", 6" and 8" dia Iron Pipes are available with S. Saran & Co., 34/1M, Baliyganj Circular Road Calcutta. (9426)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Crown Corks made in Czechoslovakia available for prompt shipment Contact: Francis Klein & Co. (Bombay) Ltd., Shale Building, Bank Street, Bombay. (1332)

Calcium Carbide, Generators and Burners. — Available from shipments arriving end August per s.s. "Excelsior" and s.s "Merwada" from America and Italy respectively Calcium Carbide 50/80 mm size. Also can supply Generators, 14 and 7-lb charges and Bray Burners Neto and Ceto Brands, sizes 7 to 28 litres. The Industrial Gases Ltd., 34/1-K, Ballygunge, Circular Road, Calcutta. 9413

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Make Spare time Profitable —The Hometex Carpet, Upholstery and Moth Proofing Service requires exclusive Operatives. Without previous experience or difficult work you may make your spare time profitable. Full instructions and materials supplied. Write for free illustrated folder that gives all the facts. Dept B. C. Hometex Service 31-32, King Street, W.C.2. England. (1264)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 41st ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., will be held at the Mill Premises Indore, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1948, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1947.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To confirm the contributions as set forth in the Directors' Report.
(4) To confirm the appointment of Sheth Sitaramji Shivnandraiji Parasrampuria as a Director of the Company.
(5) To elect Directors in place of Sheth Onkarmalji Ghanshyamdasji Khaitan and Mr. R. C. Jall, M.A.LL.B, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(6) To appoint Auditors for the current year i.e. for the year 1948 and to fix their remuneration.

Indore.
Dated 31st August, 1948.

By order of the Board
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA
Managing & Selling Agents.

N.B—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable on and after the 29th November 1948 to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of October 1948 at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, MILL PREMISES, INDORE, upon presentation of DIVIDEND WARRANTS which will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. (1351)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 1950 in respect of 5 ordinary shares Nos. 275149 to 275153 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) standing in the name of Messrs. Nana Mohammad Sibgatullah Sahib & Sons has been lost, mislaid or destroyed.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Bombay, No. 1, within one month from the date hereof; otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

(Sd.) M/s. NANA MOHAMMAD.
Sibgattullah Sahib & Sons.
Dated 7-9-48.

(9474)

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

No. 19535A/151 — With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 17079/151, dated 12th July 1948, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, makes the following new rule:—

"12-A. No person shall sell or expose for sale any goods on any street or portion thereof so as to cause obstruction to traffic or inconvenience to the public.

J. S. BHARUCHA.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 3rd August, 1948.

(1346)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the Controller of Stores' Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 24-9-1948.

Tender number S/LBW/48/753 for supply of one number pumping set 4000 gallons per hour capacity, petrol or oil driven to work against 150' head.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Controller of Stores' Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Controller of Stores' room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers and representatives may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy Controller of Stores.

CONTROLLER OF STORES

(1322)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Mill Premises, Indore, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1948, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) or immediately after the proceedings of the 41st Ordinary General Meeting is over for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing, with or without modification the following Resolutions:—

"AS AN EXTRA-ORDINARY RESOLUTION"

1. That the authorised capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 50,00,000/- (divided into 50,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each) by the issue and creation of an additional 30,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each, which shall not rank for dividend declared in respect of any period prior to 1st January 1948 but shall otherwise rank for dividend and in all other respects "pari passu" with the existing ordinary shares of the Company under the Articles of Association of the Company and that clause 5 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be amended accordingly.

That it is desirable to utilise a sum of Rs. 30,00,000/- standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund and that the same be capitalized and distributed amongst the holders of the ordinary shares of the Company as on the 23rd day of October 1948, on the footing that they become entitled thereto as Capital in pursuance of Article 136B of the Articles of Association of the Company and the said capital sum be applied on behalf of the persons who were on the 23rd day of October 1948 holders of the 20,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in payment in full for a further 30,000 ordinary shares of the Company of Rs. 100/- each credited as fully paid up without any right to share in any dividend declared in respect of any period prior to 1st January 1948 but otherwise ranking for dividend and in all other respects "pari passu" with the existing ordinary shares of the Company, and that the shares be accordingly allotted to the shareholders (or their nominee or nominees) in proportion of 3 such new ordinary shares for every 2 ordinary shares held by them respectively on the 23rd day of October 1948 and that the new ordinary shares so distributed shall be treated for all purposes as increase of the nominal amount of the capital of the Company held by each share holder and not as income.

That pursuant to the above resolution and in satisfaction of the said capital bonus the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot and distribute 30,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each credited as fully paid up amongst the persons who were on the 23rd day of October 1948, share-holders of the Company in proportion to the ordinary shares held by them respectively.

"AS SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS"

2. That Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following article substituted therefor:—

"The Capital of the Company shall consist of Rupees Fifty Lakhs divided into fifty thousand shares of Rupees one hundred each which said Capital may be increased, consolidated, decreased or divided in accordance with the regulations of the Company and the legislative provisions for the time being in force in that behalf."

3. That the following Articles of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—

(a) Insert "full stop" after the words "Selling Agents" in line 3 of Article 84 and delete the rest.
(b) Delete the words "other than the Directors appointed by the 1st Debenture holders and the 2nd Debenture holders" appearing in lines 1 and 2 and the words "the 1st Debenture holders and 2nd Debenture Holder's Directors" appearing in lines 5 and 6 and the words "and the Directors appointed by the 1st Debenture Holders and the 2nd Debenture Holders shall not be required to hold any qualification" appearing in lines 9, 10 and 11 of Article 88 and insert "full stop" after the word 'Directors" in line 9 of the said Article 88.
(c) Delete the words "and Debenture Holders' Directors" appearing in lines 2 and 3 of Article 89 and insert "coma" after the word "Ex-officio in line 2 of Article 89.
(d) Delete the words "and Debenture holders' Directors" appearing in line 2 of Article 90.
(e) Delete the words "and the 1st Debenture holders and the 2nd Debenture Holders Directors" appearing in lines 2 and 3 of Article 92.
(f) Delete the words "and 1st Debenture Holders' Director and 2nd Debenture Holders' Director" appearing in line 5 of Article 99.
(g) Delete the words "and 1st Debenture Holders and 2nd Debenture Holders Directors" appearing in lines 1 and 2 of Article 106.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from SATURDAY the 23rd day of October 1948, to Saturday the 20th day of November 1948. (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA
Managing & Selling Agents.

Indore.
Dated 31st August, 1948.

(1351A)

WANTED

CLERKS on the Temporary Establishment in the Housing Organisation, under the Assistant Housing Commissioner (West) Bombay, in Bombay and Suburbs, as noted below:—

Name of the Post	Grade & Scales of pay Mofussil scale.
1st Clerk Assistant Housing Commissioner (West).	Rs. 150-10-200.
Divisional Head Clerks.	Rs. 140-10-190.
Senior Accounts Clerks.	Rs. 100-8-140-10-150.
Senior Clerks.	Rs. 92-8-140.
Clerks (Junior)	Rs. 46-3-85-E.B.-4-105.
Store Keeper.	Rs. 60-4-120-E.B.-5-150.
Daftary.	Rs. 35-1-50.
Head Draftsman.	Rs. 180-10-270.
Draftsman.	Rs. 100-4-120-5-170.
Assistant Draftsman (Qualified)	Rs. 70-5-130.
" non-Qualified	Rs. 70-3-85-4-125.
Tracers.	Rs. 46-3-85-E.B.-4-105.
Computors.	Rs. 46-3-85-4-105.

In addition to pay in the above mofussil scale of pay the applicant will get the usual allowance admissible to the post held from time to time.

Graduates are eligible for a starting pay at Rs. 64/- p.m. and Honours Graduates at Rs. 70/- p.m. in the above grades.

Applications giving details of the qualifications, age, pay expected, with previous experience if any, may please be submitted to the undersigned before 10th September 1948.

No replies to the individual applications will be given but selected candidates will be called for interview at their cost.

Experience in P.W.D offices will be one of criterions for the Selection to the Senior and responsible clerical posts.

Esplanade Maidan,
Cruickshank Road,
Bombay.

N. D. DAFTARY,
Assistant Housing Commissioner
(West) Bombay.

1333

BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE, JUNAGADH

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, to be filled up from 10th November, 1948.

(1) Lecturer in Botany, (2) Lecturer in Zoology, (3) Lecturer in Physical Chemistry, (4) Professor in Physical Chemistry, (5) Demonstrator in Botany, (6) Demonstrator in Zoology.

The scales for the various posts are:—

Lecturer Rs. 130-10-200 E. B. 250. Plus Dearness Allowance according to Rules.
Professor Rs. 200-15-320 E. B. 20-500. Plus Dearness Allowance according to Rules.
Demonstrator Rs. 75-5-100 E. B. 5-130. Plus Dearness Allowance according to Rules.

Candidates will have to come at their own expense if called for an interview. Applications giving details regarding qualifications, experience, age, caste, etc., should reach the Principal, Bahauddin College, Junagadh on or before 20th September, 1948. (1345)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore and Thull Ghats, G.I.P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tender upto 15.30 hrs. on 4th October 1948 for supplying and stacking on Railway ground stone headers and stretchers at Lonavla or Khandala or Chinchwad.

The form of tender schedule and condition of contract agreement can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded.

Lonavla, 4-9-1948.

(1350)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of various used articles from The India United Mills Ltd., No. 1 Mill, No. 2 and 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill, No. 5 Mill and Dye Works, and will be received upto 15-9-48 at the registered office, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tender Forms can be obtained from this office. (1341)

PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN PARTIAL MODIFICATION of the advertisement relating to the Combined Competitive Examination to be held by the Federal Public Service Commission from 20th December, 1948 for recruitment to

(1) The Indian Administrative Service,
(2) The Indian Foreign Service,
(3) The Indian Police Service,
(4) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service,
(5) The Military Accounts Department,
(6) The Indian Railway Accounts Service,
(7) The Imperial Customs Service,
(8) The Income Tax Officers (Class I, Grade II) Service,
(9) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways,
(10) The Establishment Department of State Railways,
(11) The Indian Postal Service, Clas I.

The age limits will be 21-25 years on 1-8-48 also for Services Nos. 1-8 and 11 and not 21-24 as previously advertised.

(1344)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the Controller of Stores' Office East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 1st October, 1948.

Tender number S/SP/B/GC12/712, for supply of 5 Ton Gun Arabic

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Controller of Stores' Office and then put into the Tender Box, outside the Controller of Stores room by the Tenderer or his representatives.

Tenderers and representatives may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy Controller of Stores.

CONTROLLER OF STORES

(1343)

NOTICE

SEALED QUOTATIONS are invited for the supply of the following for six months from 1st October, 1948. Quotation forms can be had from the Office of the undersigned which should be returned duly completed by 20th September, 1948.

(1) MUTTON, BEEF, ETC., (2) SHEEP; (3) LUCERNE GRASS; (4) GREEN VEGETABLES; (5) HAY & PADDY GRASS; (6) BREAD & EGGS; (7) HARDWARES.

DIRECTOR,
Haffkine Institute,
Parel, Bombay, 12.

1242

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

Special items costing over Rs. 10,000

Class 1 contract.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta up to noon on 4-10-48.

Tender No. S/NSC/48/1936 for the supply of CC2 contact makers lever type.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Samples may be seen in the office of the Manager Signal Workshop E.I. Rly. Howrah.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the tender box outside the Deputy General Manager (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representative. Tenderers may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER.

1342

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF Blackout curtains, Leather Belting Assorted, Canvass and leather Gloves, Jute Twines, Gunny Cloth, Drums of 40 Gals. Bolts, Nuts, Cotton Rope, Valves, Steel Washers, Brass and Copper Scrap Bars, Crank Shafts Hinges, Strainers, Manila Ropes etc. on Monday, 13th inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at D.G.I. & S. Depot, Opp. Reay Road Station, Sewri, under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay.

Terms: 25 p.c. cash deposit, balance on or before 17-9-48 and delivery on or before 5-10-48.

GANDHI & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA,

Advertisement No. 32

INVITES APPLICATIONS on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/-, NOT LATER THAN THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1948, for a temporary (for 5 years in the first instance) post of STORE HOLDER in the Stores Division Bhakra Mechanical Circle, Irrrigation Branch from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have acceded to the Indian Union or persons migrated from Pakistan are also eligible. Candidates should possess a recognised degree in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering or should be members of the Institution of Mechanical, Electrical, or Civil Engineers preferably with good knowledge of Engineering Practice. They should have at least 5 years experience of large stores organisations such as Ordnance Factories, Railways, or large Engineering Stores, in a senior administrative capacity. Those possessing knowledge of modern stock control methods and Engineering materials and conversant with method of inspection, storage, safe custody, receipts and issues of all types of engineering materials and components will be preferred. Experience in provisioning of engineering stores will be an additional qualification. Candidates with F. Sc. (Non-Medical) qualification and experience in Electrical and Mechanical stores for a period of 10 years and of P.W.D. Accounts are also eligible. An engineering degree, diploma or Associate membership of a recognised institute will in their case be an additional qualification. Age not less than 35 and not more than 40 years on 1st July, 1948. Pay Rs. 400-15--475/25/5—500. Government servants and women eligible. Sikhs prefereed. Further particulars on application.

B. SINGH.

30-8-48

1347

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA,

Advertisement No. 31.

INVITES APPLICATIONS on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed Postal Order for Rs. 5/-. NOT LATER THAN THE 4TH OCTOBER, 1948, for 10 posts of TEMPORARY ENGINEER (sanctioned for one year in the first instance) in East Punjab P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, from Nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile and subjects of Kapurthala, Nabha, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Patiala, Jind and Bilaspur states. Citizens of other Indian States and citizens of Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the East Punjab Government will be necessary in their case before appointment. War Service candidates preferred. Candidates should possess a recognised degree or other qualification specified in Appendix 'A' to the Punjab Service of Engineers, Class II (Irrigation Branch) Rules, 1941. Experience in Irrigation works desirable. Age not less than 21 and not more than 45 years on 1-6-1948-relaxable in case of War Service candidates to the extent of their recognised 'War Service'. Pay Rs. 250-25-750-plus other allowances admissible from time to time. Pay of persons already in Government service may be fixed on merits of each individual case. Government servants and Women Eligible. Sikhs preferred for 4 posts and Hindus and Others for 6 posts. Further particulars on application.

1348

INDIA'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

Official Hindi Translation Published

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5, (API): The official Hindi translation of India's proposed constitution was published here this morning. The 149-page translation has been prepared by a Committee appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly and consisting of Mr. G. S. Gupta, Speaker C. P. Assembly, Dr. Raghu Vira Pandit Hari Bhau Upadhyaya, Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi and Dr. Nagendra.

Addressing a Press Conference in this connection, Mr. G. S. Gupta, Chairman of the Translation Committee, said that the translation had been prepared in such a manner that at a later stage, it might take the place of the English version of India's constitution as the only authoritative version. There was no basis, he said, for the controversy between Hindi and Hindustani. Hindustani was merely a spoken language and had no grammer of its own, and there was no such thing as standard Hindustani.

Dr. Raghu Vira, another member of the Translation Committee, said that while preparing the Hindi version, they did not lose sight of other languages of northern and southern India. The Committee had stabilised, standarised, specialised and also devised a few thousands new terms to cover the needs of the constitution.

The only way of finding a terminology common to the language of the country, Dr. Raghu Vira added, was to have recourse to Sanskrit verbal roots. Referring to Hindi-Hindustani controversy. He said that the Committee had considered carefully the claims of Hindustani which was a mixture of Sanskrit and Persio-Arabic words.

"Politically, we find that Hindustani is not the language of any provincial unit from East Punjab eastwards or southwards. But above all we have to find the greatest common measure of words and phrases between Hindi and Malayalam, Bengali, Telugu, Gujrat, Oriya, Marathi and Assamese. This, Hindustani definitely cannot subserve. Hindustani can serve Urdu and nothing else".

When the Constituent Assembly of India meets here in October, it is understood that a resolution will be moved in the Assembly suggesting the adoptation of this Hindi Translation also by the Assembly along with the English version.

The passing of the constitution in two languages it is pointed out, will give legal validity to both English and Hindi drafts and at a later stage if the Central Government so desire the Hindi Draft could replace the one in English.

MERCHANT NAVY PERSONNEL

Schemes For More Facilities For Training In "Dufferin"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (API).—A meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee of the Parliament attached to the Ministry of Commerce was held this afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, to discuss, 'inter alia', certain schemes for the expansion of facilities for the training of merchant navy personnel submitted to Government by an expert committee.

As a result of these discussions, it has been decided that the system of training on the Indian Mercantile Marine training ship "Dufferin" should be reorganised according to the recommendations of the Expert Committee. The "Dufferin" used to accept so far fifty cadets annually for training, twenty-five for the engineering side and twenty-five for the executive. The course of training was three years. In future the training ship will accept eighty cadets annually, all for training in the executive branch. The course of training has been reduced from three years to two.

The Advisory Committee further approved of a scheme for the establishment in Bombay of a Nautical and Engineering College to provide advanced pre-examination technical instruction to candidates preparing for the professional examinations for certificates of competency as merchant navy officers. The College will start functioning from October 1 this year.

The Advisory Committee also considered in detail and generally approved of the model terms proposed for the managing agency of the shipping corporations.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN W. PUNJAB

Central Government To Make Grant Of Rs. 5 Crores

KARACHI, Sept. 4, (U.P.I.): The "United Press" learns that in view of the financial crisis in the West Punjab, the finances of the West Punjab Government have been taken over by the Pakistan Central Government for controlling purposes. A senior officer of the Pakistan Finance Ministry is being sent to Lahore immediately to supervise and control the West Punjab Government's expenditure.

As regards the West Punjab Government's request for help to the extent of Rs. 25 crores to meet the emergency, the Centre has agreed to give Rs. 5 crores only, but further financial assistance has been assured to West Punjab, if such need is realised.

It will be recalled that Sir Francis Mudie, West Punjab Governor and Mian Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot, the Premier and Mian Noorullah, the Finance Minister, visited Karachi last week and reported to the Pakistan Central Government about the financial situation in their province and sought aid from the centre. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, the Pakistan Finance Minister, had accordingly to fly to Quetta to consult Quade-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the Governor-General of Pakistan.

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on 21 April, 2017

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 4, 2004
Muslim: Zilkad 3, 1367
Parsi: Farvardin 5, 1367
Sunrise 6-25 a.m., Sunset 16-48 p.m.
Hightide: 02-21, 14-26
Lowtide: 08-16, 20-40.

Today's Engagements

MISS KITTY BOOMLA: Lecture on "Conflict between the old and the New" under the auspices of Rahnuma-e-Mazdayasna Sabha today 6-15 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street, Dasturji Framroze A. Bode will preside.

BOGRAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA: The 14th anniversary celebration today at 2-30 p.m. at the Sir C. J. Hall, Fort, under the presidentship of Sardar Balvant Singh Dhody.

THE 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. R. G. BHANDARKAR: In the Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road with a "Chorni Service" today at 6 p.m.

PRAGATISIL BANGALI JUBA SAMITY: General meeting in memory of young poet Sukanta at Bengali School at 7 p.m. today.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting on Thursday 9th instant, at 3-40, the meeting for Monday, 6th instant, having been cancelled due to Ganesh Chaturthi.

CORPORATION STANDING COMMITTEE: Meeting on Friday, 10th instant, the meeting scheduled for Wednesday, 8th instant, having been cancelled due to Khordad Sal.

ENGINEERING WORKERS' UNION. The General Secretary, E.W.U. writes: 1,000 workers and staff employees of the Acme Manufacturing Company, Ltd. will on strike on the 15 instant if their demands are not conceded by the management. Engineering Workers' Union, has served the notice of strike for demands regarding wage scales provident fund, gratuity, leave with pay, free conveyance, etc. The Engineering Workers' Union has requested the Government to intervene and help in securing the demands of the workers.

M/s. Acme Manufacturing Company are manufacturers of Textile machinery.

RADICAL STUDENTS UNION: Prof. G. D. Parikh of the University of Bombay will deliver a series of lectures at the university Convocation Hall, Fort, the programme is as follows: Sept. 10: The crisis of our time; Sept. 13: Some solutions and panaceas; Sept. 15: A possible way out; Sept. 17: Problems of Indian reconstruction. Time: 6 p.m. Admission by by tickets priced at Re. 1/- for the whole series. Tickets are available at the R. S. U. Office, Ratilal Mansion, Parekh Street, Bombay.

Karnatak "Red" Leaders On Hunger Strike

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Sept. 3: Karnatak Communist leaders at present detained in Hindalaga Jail have gone on hunger strike according to current issue of Janashakti, a Kannada Weekly conducted by the Karnatak branch of the Communist Party of India. The reason for the Hunger strike is stated to be refusal of the Bombay Government to consider their demands for family allowance, better food and other facilities allowed to Political prisoners.

Those who are now on fast are C. B Monnaiah, Ramdas Golikeri and Shyamsunder Sharma. Maharashtra Communist detenue Nandedkar and erstwhile Karnatak Congressman Mahadevappa Murgod are reported to have joined the hunger strikers.

KARWAR, Sept. 5 (API): The District Judge of Karwar, Mr. R. H. Mirajkar, has dismissed the application of Mr. Rama Guthi Naik for setting aside the election of Mr. Narhari N. Borkar to the Karwar Municipality.

HINDUS CELEBRATE "GANESH CHATURTHI"

BOMBAY, Monday.

Flower-draped images of Ganesa, the elephant-headed son of Siva and Gauri, were borne through the streets in procession and worshipped in homes today by Bombay citizens in observance of the Hindu festival of "Ganesh Chaturthi" joyously.

The clay models were hoisted on decorated pedestals, surrounded by lamps and burning sticks of pertumes, and throughout the day pious people crowded around them, chanting prayers recalling the adventurous exploits of Ganesa who, riding on a rat, is described by legend to have cursed and humbled even the Moon for laughing at his vehicle.

A rich feast followed the day's worship when the symbolic "modaks"—balls of rice stuffed with sweets of which Ganesa was fond—were distributed to children and young people who regard him their patron God.

The festival will be continued for a week more—in some homes for as long as 12 days—when the Ganesa images will be ceremonially immersed in the sea.

Till the final day of immersion worship will be offered thrice a day before the images and cocoanuts broken every time.

Many "Ganeshotsava Mandals" in the city followed the lead of the Lalbuag Garamkhade Ganeshotsava Mandal and kept sealed boxes near the idols for collections for the Gandhi Memorial Fund. The response was described as generous.

Free Flower Display

The Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society has decided to stage a flower show on Saturday Sept. 11, at 5-30 p.m. at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty Road, Gamdevi. Members who have flowers to display may contact the Hon. Secretaries of the Society two days in advance to enable them to make necessary arrangements.

The flower show will be free of charge.

Radio

244 m (1231 kc/s). 7-30 a.m. Stavan by V. Shah, 7-40 News (M), 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 News (H), 8-30 Virendrakumar Shah, 8-45 Husain Qureshi (Mandolin), 9-0 Gangubai Hangal (Vocal), 11-0 Film Music. 11-45 Been Par Vakhtaka Raag by Mohd. Ismail. 22-0 p.m. Variety programme (G). 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 Chhota Gandharva. 1-25 News (H). 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Lunch Hour. 4-20 Seeta Moolkey (Vocal). 4-45 Merani (Ghaza, Ghalib). 5-0 Violin Par Multani by R. G. Joshi. 5-15 G. T. Tilak (Multani). 5-45 News (K). 6-0 News (E). 6-10 News (H). 6-15 Gangubai Hangal (Vocal). 7-0 Violin Par Thumri Dhang by R. G. Joshi. 7-10 Local. 7-15 Sajjad Husain Qureshi (Mandolin). 7-30 Maze Manasputra, Chimanrao by C. V. Joshi (M). 7-45 Geetavali. 8-9 News (M). 8-15 News (G). 8-30 Sajjad Husain Qureshi (Mandolin). 8-45 Feature by NNaem Parvez (H). 9-0 News (E). 9-15 News (H). 9-30 BBC News. 9-40 Anything Goes. 9-45 Current Events (E). 10-0 Imelda Gonsalves (Mezzo Soprano). 10-15 "So This Is Bombay". 10-25 Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) with Arthur Balsam (Piano). 10-40 Monie Ghadially (Piano).

VARIATIONS

41.44 m (7240 kc/s). 7-40 a.m. Gujarati Geets. 5-45 p.m. Merani. 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners. 61.48 m (4880 kc/s). 8-0 Seet Moolkey (Vocal). 8-15 P. R. Bhagwat (Vocal). 9-0 (Chhota Gandharva (Shuih Kalyan). 10-0 G. T. Tilk (Durga). 10-30 Chhota Gandharva (Gunkaun).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tenders in prescribed forms are invited for the purchase and removal of 90 Kits D.M.E. (WO) Mod. Circular No. A-2249 Section LVI/USA Part No. X. 2996 Conversion Kits D.D. comprising of Compressor and pump asssy. Steering Control asssy. Control unit assay Compressor pump, Lifting and Locking cylinders etc. (approximate tonnage 61 tons), lying at M.T.S. Stores Depot, Kirkee.

Last date due:	4 P.M. on 14-9-1948.
Public opening of tenders:	11 A.M. on 15-9-1948
Offers to be kept open up to:	14-10-1948.
Reserve Price	Rs. 16,601/-

Sealed Tenders in double covers both superscribed "RCS/VH/3349/25/12" should be sent to the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay. The tender forms can be had from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5/- per set (non-refundable).

All Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10 p.c. of the total price offered, deposited as "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks, Cheques and Cash will not be accepted.

Tenders should not be below the Reserve Price mentioned above.

Permits to view the stores can be had from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay.

All sales will be ex-site subject to the availability of stores and to "General Condition of Con. 117". No guarantee is given of the quality, quantity or suitability of stores.

Issued by
Regional Commissioner (Disposals)
Mercantile Chambers,
Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay,
(Telephone No. 30041.)

A.C. 399

'BUY A RADIO' CAMPAIGN

BOMBAY, Monday.

Presiding over the 7th annual general meeting of the All India Radio Merchants' Association at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, Bombay on August 31, Mr. D. D. Vasudeva, Vice-President in the course of his address said:

We all know that the conditions obtaining in the country during the war years have disappered. Radio Trade has to adust itself to the changing times. In the past there might have been some indiscriminate trading and it must have cast its reflections on the entire Trade. I would like to strike a note of warning that indiscriminate Trading is detrimental to the interests of the Trade taken as a whole and should not, therefore, be resorted to at any time. During the War years when the Import control restrictions were very stringest and price control was in force we had a seller's market. But today the position is fast changing the market is becoming a buyer's market. Our obpects and aims will be ideal if we keep the consumer's satisfaction as our chief concern. We should give the people of the country their money's worth.

"BUY A RADIO CAMPAIGN"

In these advanced days, Radio is Essential in every house the Radio brings international news to the house quicker than any other medium, the Radio provides entertainment to the members of the family — the Radio helps to educate the children as well as the elders, the Radio enables the memebrs of the family to listen to the valued speeches of our beloved leaders, and enjoy the thrill and satisfaction we derive in hearing their "live warm" voice. Information regarding fire, riot, civil commotion, flood, derailments, explosions etc. happening at any part of the country is instantaneously received in a house where a Radio is installed. It is for our Association from now on to have a full fledged campaign to popularise Radio — Our slogan should be buy a Radio.

ASSEMBLING SETS TO SUIT INDIAN PURSE

"The future of the Radio Trade appears to be brighter and more hopeful. You will remember, that your worthy President Sir R. M. Chinoy, drew our attention in his last presidential address to the importance of assembling Radio Receivers in India. This suggestion had the full support of the 'Airma' committee, as it is the best and sure way to produce sets to suit the Indian purse, without loosing their quality. The Government of India have also recognised its needs. Licences are now being granted for import of component parts for assembling Radio Receivers. I would here appeal to the moral responsibilities of all such members who receive such licences to utilise such imports for assembling purposes only and not for trading in the usual manner."

DEMONETISATION RUMOUR HITS PILGRIM

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Mecca bound pilgrim who had saved up his life's earnings to spend it in the holy city has lost a sum of Rs. 10,000 while waiting in the city for a Haj ship to take him to his destination.

It is stated that this was the result of a curious mixture of credulity and simple faith of this Maulvi from Assam. He had with him Rs. 10,000 in hundred rupee notes. While waiting in the Sabu Siddik Musafarkhana he heard rumours that hundred rupee notes would be demonetised. He approached a person who appeared to be taking a great interest in the welfare of the pilgrims waiting in the musafarkhana and asked him to have his bundle of notes changed for him. The person readily agreed and took delivery of the precious bundle.

The Maulvi saw no more of him and informed the Palton Road police, who are investigating into the matter.

GOLDSMITH WAYLAID AND ROBBED

BOMBAY, Monday.

While returning home from his shop at Sheikh Memon Street on Saturday evening Shanker Pandurang, a goldsmith, was waylaid by a gang of marauders in a quiet corner of Thakurdwar. Shanker who was carrying Rs. 500 worth of gold in his pocket tried to raise an alarm. But before he could do so he was stabbed, and lay bleeding on the ground. The robbers then ransacked his pockets and made off with the precious metal.

Shanker was also carrying in his pocket a wad of currency notes to the tune of Rs. 700. Strange to say the bundle escaped the robbers' notice and was found safe in his pocket when he was picked up by the police in a semi-conscious condition.

Shanker was removed to a hospital where he was treated for his injuries.

Five persons are arrested in this connection by the Princess Street police. Pending further inquiries they are kept in police custody.

Murder At Dadar

BOMBAY, Monday: Three unknown persons fatally assaulted Suleman Sadiq, a 32-year-old film extra yesterday night at Dadar Main Road and disappeared in dark.

The victim was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he subsequently expired.

No arrests are so far made by the Police.

Uplift Of Aboriginals In Madhya Bharat

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Sept. 4.—It is understood that the Development Ministry, Madhya Bharat Union has under consideration a scheme for the uplift of aboriginals in Madhya Bharat and has accordingly appointed a Committee to study and report on their conditions.

Shri Amritlal V Thakkar has been invited to be the President of the Committee.

JAIPUR CONGRESS R. C. OFFICERS

Shri Gokulbhai Bhatt, President Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee, and Shri Hiralal Shastri, Prime Minister, Jaipur State, were elected Chairman and General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Congress Session to be held in Jaipur.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF MADRAS

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor-designate of Madras, "en route" to assume charge, snapped at Jehu aerodrome on Monday.

New Madras Governor Assuming Charge Today

MADRAS, Sept. 6. (A.P.I.): The Maharajah and Maharani of Bhavanagar accompanied by their three daughters arrived in Madras by special plane this evening from Bombay.

Their Highness were received by the Private Secretary and Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras at the aerodrome from where they motored to Government House, Guindy.

The Maharajah will assume charge as Governor of Madras at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow.

PAKISTAN PAYS TEN CRORES TO WEST PUNJAB

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail.)

A sum of Rupees five crores, it is learnt, has been sanctioned by the Pakistan Government as a special subsidy to the West Punjab Government to tide over its financial crisis.

This decision was arrived at a conference between the West Punjab Premier Khan of Mamdot, Finance Minister Mian Nurullah and Ghulam Mohomed, the Finance Minister of Pakistan after long discussions on the financial difficulties of the province.

This sum of Rs. five crores sanctioned now is in addition to the previous grant of Rs. five crores for the industrial Development of this province.

AFRIDI TRIBESMEN FOR INDO-PAKISTHAN BORDER?

LAHORE: (IPS). With the rise in the tempo of tension between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir war and the impending crisis on Hyderabad issue, Muslims in the villages bordering Indian Union have become panicky and apprehensive. Reports are current in Lahore the Afrid Tribesmen have been posted along the 250 miles of Indo-Pakistan border on North West India's frontier. It is said that these contingents of Afridi tribesmen have been posted there ostensibly to restore confidence among the panicky citizens on the sections.

Relief For Scarcity Areas In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

Serious situation has arisen in Ahmedabad district owing to acute shortage of rain. Famine-like conditions prevail in five talukas of the district.

A Scarcity Committee met yesterday under the presidentship of the Collector to consider the situation and relief measures Messrs. Bhogilal Lala Maganbhai Patel and Maneklal Shah, M.L.A's., attended the meeting. The Committee decided to start relief works in scarcity areas of Ahmedabad district at a cost of Rs. two lakhs.

The Collector of Ahmedabad has asked for 10,000 bales of foddar for scarcity areas.

Pakistan Parsis Celebrate Their New Year

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 4: Parsi community of Karachi numbering over 4,000, celebrated their New Year yesterday with great eclat.

In the morning, special Prayers were offered in their Fire Temple and in the evening the Karachi Parsi Institute was the venue of Special—Gathering.

WEATHER

DAILY WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Sept. 6. (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Monday September 6, 1948:—

Yesterday's depression over the north west Central Provinces has weakened and lies this morning as a diffuse 'low' pressure area over east Rajputana and the adjoining parts of west Central India. It may weaken future.

There has been fairly well-distributed light-to-moderate rain in Assam, Malabar and over the region extending from east Gujarat to Gangetic West Bengal and the Orissa coast.

FORECAST UNTIL THE EVENING OF 7TH:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, east Rajputana west Central India. The West Central Provinces, the south Konkan and Malabar. There may be local showers in the west United Provinces, east Gujarat, Mysore and south-west Madras. Elsewhere weak monsoon conditions will prevail.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Isolated heavy fall of rain may occur in the near-east Rajputana and west Central India during next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Sept. 6. (API). The following is the daily weather chart showing normal the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I.S.T. on Sept. 6, 1948.

Bangalore 77 66 0.1 22.5 plus 9.4 Baroda 84 73 0.7 11.4— Belgaum 75 66 0.1 33.5 minus 2.3 Benares 91 81 0 58.6 plus 23. BOMBAY 85 77 T 55.9 minus 2.9 Calcutta 90 79 0.3 41.3 plus 1.6 Colombo 87 75 0 20.9 plus 2.9 Cuttack 83 79 0.1 38.8 plus 0.5 Darjiling 72 59 0 61.8 minus 26.1 Dehradun 87 73 0 63.3 minus 4.1 Delhi 96 81 0 22.2 plus 3.7 Hyderabad (Dn) 86 71 T 16.7 minus 0.4 Lucknow 92 81 0.1 34.9 plus 4.7 Madras 98 81 0 7.7 minus 3.3 Mahableshwar 65 58 0.1 182.9 minus 48.0 Nagpur 80 69 T 29.6 minus 7.3 Ootacamund 61 51 T 16.2 minus 5.5 Pachmarhi 72 64 0.1 82.9 plus 20.6 Poona 82 69 0 14.1 minus 1.2 Rajkot 94 76 0 5.9 minus 14.7 Shillong 80 64 0.5 62.2 plus 17.7 Sholapur 87 60 0 36.3 minus 5.1 Surat 82 79 T 10.9 minus 23.7

Weather Bulletin For Farmers

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 8-9-1948.

Light to moderate rain will be fairly widespread in north Kanara and Goa districts, local in Ratnagiri, Rewakantha, Panchmahals, Khaira, Ahmedabad and Bonaskantha districts, with a few showers in Jhalwad, Cutch, the Bombay Karnatak and Hyderabad.

OUTLOOK FOR NEXT TWO DAYS

Rainfall will decrease in Gujerat.

New Ministry Formed In Jodhpur

JODHPUR, September 5.

The new Ministry which was to take oath at 1 p.m. yesterday could not do so as the two Jagirdar Ministers were unwilling to join the Ministry. At last Syt. P. S. Rau, Dewan, Pt. Jai Narain Vyas, Pradhan Mantri and other Congress Ministers Syt. Dwarka Dass Purohit, Mathura Dass Mathur and Chowdhry Nathu Ram took oath of allegiance at 9-15 p.m. last night.

It is reported that the two Jagirdar Ministers—Thakur Bhairon Singh and Maharaj Prem Singh are still being persuaded by saner elements of Jagirdars to join the Ministry. If they do not do so there will be only a one party (Congress Party) Government in Jodhpur hereafter.

NAGPUR TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE

NAGPUR, Sept. 6 (API).—Over 6,000 textile workers of the Empress Mills have gone on strike this morning following the arrest of an ex-employee of the mill who had been demanding his reinstatement for the last 15 days by squatting in front of the mill gate.

The ex-employee, who was arrested last evening had earlier been convicted and jailed for six months in connection with Harijan workers' Satyagraha near the C.P. Legislative Assembly Building in March last year.

Till noon, 21 Textile workers were arrested by the police under the C.P. Public Safety Act on the charge of promoting and instigating illegal strikes. They are being detained in the Nagpur Central Jail.

A number of District and Police officials visited the Empress Mills to study at first hand the strike situation.

The strike resulted in the closure, later in the day, of two out of the five textile mills in the Empress Group.

SIR ARCHIBALD NYE'S FAREWELL TO MADRAS

Will Lay Down His Office As Governor Today: Lady Nye On Their Prospective Return To India

MADRAS, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye who lays down his office as Governor of Madras tomorrow morning and leaves for England, in a farewell broadcast tonight from the Madras station of the A.I.R. expressed his and Lady Nye's gratefulness to the people of Madras for all the courtesy and co-operation they had received from them during their stay in Madras.

"I think there is probably no country in the world," said Sir. Archibald, "whose people, from the Prime Minister down to the most simple ryot in the field, can show such natural courtesy and simple dignity. I was appointed Governor of Madras by the British Government. I remained on after 15th August ,1947, at the request of the Central Government of India and of the Madras Government. It will always be a matter of immense pride and satisfaction to me to feel that although originally appointed by an outside authority, I was invited by the people of this free and democratic country to remain as the Governor for an indefinite period."

"GENUINE COURTESY"

Recalling his various tours all over the province during the past two and half years in the course of which he had come in close contact with people belonging to every grade of society, of different political creeds, of different religions, and languages, Sir Archibald said: "I can say with perfect truth that where we had expected mere frigid politeness, we have received a genuine courtesy, where we had expected a cold detachment, we have received a warm friendliness, where we had expected a respectful attitude due to the position we held, we have been received with positive enthusiasm, where we might have expected a bitterness and dislike of British people, we found instead, a friendliness and admiration for British people and British institutions, which has astounded us".

Flood Level Crosses Warning Mark In Patna

PATNA, September 5 (API): The Ganges flood level here has crossed the warning mark by 3 feet. Precautionary measures are being taken. And vigilance parties are at work patrolling the embarkments.

The high flood level in Benares is expected to make its effect felt in Patna in about 24 hours, that is, by about 10 A.M. tomorrow, though it is stated that due to the spreading out of the river on the way. The flood water is not expected to register anything like the corresponding increase at Benares.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

Cabinet Discusses 'Piece Of Nonsence

SIR STAFFORD'S DILEMMA: "MANY BRITISHERS WOULD RATHER GO WITHOUT FOOD THAN WITHOUT 'FAGS'

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON—It had never happened before. Never had the British Cabinet met specially in August, to consider a trivial thing like cigarette. The cigarette, as Ivor Brown has said, is a piece of non-sense. It is even harmful for the heart. Yet it has come to acquire such a hold on the British public that its shortage was considered a matter of national imporance by the Government. It is not that the famine of cigarettes would have led to revolution or even brought about the fall of the Government. But it would have intensified discontent which no Government can contemplate with equanimity. The shortage was not entirely unexpected. Cigarette costs dollars and dollars in the present times cannot be squandered. The Government recently increased taxation on tobacco in the hope that the rise in the price would lead to decrease in the consumption of tobacco. Later it appealed to the patriotism of the people to smoke less in the interest of the nation. But neither the fantastic price of cigarettes nor appeal to Briton's patriotism deterred the smokers. In fact, it is curious commentary on the life of this country that in these days when cigarettes cost on average of three shillings and six pence (Rs. 2-5-0) the people smoke more than they did before the war when they cost about 6 pence.

HISTORY OF SMOKING

Britain has not always been a smoking nation. Only a century ago the cigarette was an oddity fashionable among the rich. The Victorian regarded smoking a special job requiring special ritual. When needing smoke he would enter a Cigar Divan, dressed in smoking jacket, a smoking cap.

WHEN BYRON SANG ABOUT 'DIVINE' CIGARS

Thus equipped he would devote himself to smoking. Not many people in India know that at one time 'sybaritic' rose-water "hookas" were popular with the rich in this country. But most people preferred the less elaborate cigar. Here is what Byron wrote on the subject:—

Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe,
When tipped with amber, mellow, rich and ripe;
Like other charmers, wooing the caress,
More dazzingly when daring in full dress,
Yet thy true lovers more admire by far
Thy naked beauties—Give me a cigar"

Then came the cigarette, the little ludicrous combustible weed, which could be lighted at any time without the least trouble. The result was that the people began to smoke at all hours of day and night. And now they have got so addicted to it that they feel definitely uneasy without it. Both men and women smoke in this country, and many of them would rather go without food than without cigarette. The Labour leaders argue that the cigarette helps the workers to maintain his morale, and unless his smoking difficulties are removed there is the serious danger that his output might be affected. It sounds madness that the morale of a person should depend on smoking. But the West has been moving on such false lines that it may easily be destroyed by the very things it has created in the name of civilization. Sir Stafford Cripps is not entirely indifferent to the serious consequences that might result from the growing discontent of a cigarette-hungry people. But he is not likely to release more dollars for tobacco. What the Government will do is to buy tobacco from the Balkans, Turkey and India, and this can be done with sterlings. In actuality if the smokers were to adopt a more reasonable attitude they would find that all the present shortage means that they should smoke nine cigarettes instead of ten. But reason and smoking do not seem to go together.

BEAVERBROOK CAMPAIGN

The cigarette shortage has given an excuse to Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard" to launch a campaign that women should reduce their smoking in the interest of men. It has published a stream of letters from its readers supporting the campaign. One reader says that the vast majority of women are only cigarette puffers "only those who inhale extracts true enjoyment from a cigarette". Five cigarettes, properly smoked, says another reader, would give them more satisfaction than the 20 they now smoke.

It is strange that man should advise women to do what he is not prepared to do himself. But the "Evening Standard" campaign will never succeed. Women will continue to do what they please.

LONELY INDIVIDUALS

About two thousand psychiatrists and psychologists from all parts of the world, who held a get-together here, have dispersed after discussing the mental ills of mankind.

A Chinese delegate told the conference that the impact of Western civilization has led to the development of all sorts of neurosis in his country. Most of the speakers agreed that the mental strain was much commoner source of illness than was realised. In highly industrialised countries it led to more disability than any other ailment. The people felt lost in big cities. The old simple forms of society had disappeared. The lonely man and the lonely woman, the creation of industrialised civilization, must be given a modern equivalent of the old village life and opportunities of co-operative work.

Planners of new India would do well to keep these facts in mind so tthat they may avoid the mistake of the West.

YOUTH CONGRESS

The International Youth Conference, which has just concluded a very successful sesion, had lively discussion on more than one subject. The position of women in society naturally produced a very interesting debate. A delegate from Pakistan asserted that the idea that women should go into industry would strike at the very root of Eastern life. It is true that the idea of the East is that the place of women is mainly in the home. But in actuality women have been working both on farms and factories. and as time advances and industrialisation becomes intense more and more women will have to work. In modern times even if one wanted one could not restrict the activities of domestic work. What should be done is not to exclude women from industry but to make conditions of work suitable for them. The Eastern conception of life, however praiseworthy, must adapt itself to the new times in which we are living. The old order has got to yield place to new.

VERDICT ON 'FUNNIES'

Our youth does not seem to be entirely satisfied with the quality of modern press, radio and cinemas. They subjected to scathing criticism the tendency in the press to give sensational headlines to stories of crimes. American comics, featuring crime were in particular condemned. The liberty of the press, pointed out a French delegate, could be a dangerous weapon. The elders who run newspapers would do well to listen to the words of these youngsters.

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Bevin To Lead British Delegation To U N

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Reuter): British Foreign Secreary, Ernest Bevin will lead the British delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris opening on September 21, but pressure of work will probably compel him to hand over to the Minister of State, Hector McNeil after the opening stages, the Foreign Office stated today.

Other delegates will be Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney-General, Mr. W. G. Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Lift Ban On White-Negro Marriages

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, Sept. 4, (UPA): Henry Wallace favours repeal of state laws against mixed marriages on Whites and Negroes.

He stated his position in answer to a reporter's question at a news conference at which he evaluated his week's campaign through the South.

Arrests For Alleged Assault On Police Officers

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, (By Air Mail).

Twenty-two persons have been arrested as a sequel to the assault on a Sub-Inspector of Police and a number of Constables in the City by an unruly mob.

It is stated that when two constables on duty attempted to disperse a crowd that had collected on the road side, they were attacked by the mob. One of the constables was caught hold of and tied to a tree. The other managed to escape and returned with a Sub-Inspector and a few more constables. When they too were attacked, the District Superintendent of Police and an Inspector rushed to the spot with loaded revolvers. They arrested 22 persons, the rest made good their escape.

The constable who was tied to the tree has been admitted into the hospital with injuries. The Reserve Police are patrolling the affected area and peace has been restored.

Calcutta Corporation Supersession To Continue

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5 (UPI): The supersession of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation will continue at least for six months more after the 31st March 1949, according to present indications.

BUDDHISTS DEMAND PROTECTION

Atrocious Vandalism By Raiders Condemned

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5 (API): "The atrocious vandalism, destruction and desecration of holy Budhist shrines" by raiders invading Ladak and Gilgit areas was emphatically condemned by a meeting held yesterday under the joint auspices of the All India Hindu Dharma Seva Sangh, the Maha Bodhi Society of India, and five other Budhist associations.

Protesting against the torture and massere by raiders of innocent Budhists practising ahimsa, the meeting called upon civilised peoples and their Governments all over the world as well as the U. N. Kashmir Commission to take steps "to prevent the recurrence of such inhuman barbarities in respect of religious places".

The meeting also urged the Government of India to take necessary measures in their power to prevent such misdeeds and to assure Budhists all over the Indian Union of their protection and support. The meeting pledged its wholehearted support to the Government of India in whatever action they might take in order to drive out the raiders and prevent such depredations in future.

C. P. PREMIER'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS AND REFUGEES

NAGPUR, Sept. 5, (UPI): "There are no Hindus or Muslims in India, we are all Indians first and Indians last. Religion cannot be the basis of nationality" said Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier of C. P. Berar addressing a large public meeting at Raipur.

Continuing he said: "Let the Muslims in India forget Mr. Jinnah and his League and bury deep the two-nation theory. They must revise their outlook and adapt themselves to the changed situation. Mere professions of loyalty would not do. They must really become the flesh of flesh and blood of blood of India. It is none of our intentions to foist anything upon them, but if they do not learn to adapt themselves to the circumstances, it is they that will stand to lose".

Addressing the refugees in the province Pandit Shukla said: "Our hearts go out in sympathy for these refugees. But they should not abuse our sympathy. They cannot demand concessions as of right. It is their duty to become a part and parcel of the people among whom they have to live now and regard this province as their homeland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, (Reuter): Two thousand five hundred United States Army Air Force Maintenance men sailed for Britain last night on their way to the American air depot at Burtonwod, Lancashire, it was announced today.

Our C. P. Letter

BEWARE OF "RED" ACTIVITIES!

I. L. P. Chief's Call To Scheduled Caste Members

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

An appeal to the workers in general and members of the scheduled caste in particular not to associate themselves with the Communists or the Communist party was made by Mr. G. M. Thavre, President of the Independent Labour Party (Scheduled Castle) "The communits" said Mr. Thavre were engaged only in destructive and illegal tactics. Mr. Thavre reveal that the communists have recently issued a leaflet exhorting their party members to befriend the schedule caste but in the same breath the party memoers have been asked ti crusn Dr. Amoedkar and his organisation. Mr. Thavre added that those who acted in disregard of the I.L.P. mandate and the unambigous advise given to them by Dr. Amoedkar would be expelled from the party.

FREE SCOUT BODIES TO AMALGAMATE

A step forward is understood to have been taken towards the amalgamation of the three scout organizations in India, The Hindusthan Scout Association Bharat Scouts (Bedne Powell) and the Girl Guides. Dr. Tarachand who had come here in this connection had consultations with the organization chiefs assembled from almost every province. It is reported that they unanimourly agreed to the proposed amalgamation.

WEST INDIES V GOVERNOR'S ELEVEN

The West Indies Team when it comes to Nagpur will play a match with the Governor's Eleven on December 21st 22nd and 23rd. Seven top ranking test cricketeers have been invited to play for the Governor's Eleven. They are Vijay Merchant, Vinu Mankad, Vijay Hazare, Amarnath, Phadkar, Sarvate, C. S. Naidu and Mantri.

The C. P. & Berar Association has agreed to pay the Board of Control in India Rs. 7,500/- towards the expenses of the West Indies' Team. Prof. N. S. Godbole and Shri Hansaraj Anandji Sampat have been unanimously elected as President and Secretary of the C.P. & Berar Cricket Association.

Mysore Dowager Maharani On Aim Of Education

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, (By Air Mail).

A fervent appeal to re-construct the system of education "in our country as to instil in the minds of our young women, in the most impressionable period of their lives, the ideals of right conduct, the ancient DHARMA of India, and an eagerness to practise them," was made by Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Mysore, inaugurating the Maharani's College Union at Mysore.

Education, Her Highness continued, is even more important for women than for men. For, it shapes the family life and is responsible for the preliminary training of the younger generation, on whom depends the prosperity of the nation. It is common knowledge that Indian women have been far advanced in their mental and cultural advancement thousands of years ago. It is their duty now to make the torch of learning shine brighter than before. Education must be objective in character. It must aid the development of the critical faculty in the human mind in order to help to eraidcate blind faith.

The Dowager Maharani stressed that even as man and woman differed in their physical structure, there were subtle differences in their mind and heart and it was therefore essential that the training to oe given to women must vary from that given to men. Women, for example, she added, were more emotional and susceptible to the influence of the arts than men. She pointed out that the present system of education was unsatisfactory in that it gave the same kind of instruction to both boys and girls. The education of girls must aim at making them good mothers and wives. Besides, she stressed, it must equip them to play an important part in the social, and even political field, if opportunities should arise. There should be greater emphasis in women's education, she affirmed, on fine arts, music, mother-craft and domestic science.

Bhashyam On His U. S. Tour Impressions

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, (By Air Mail).

India is being looked upon as a great buffer-state in the event of another war, Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour in Mysore, said here giving his impressions of American tour.

Mr. Bhashyam added that as a result of his tour in America he was convinced that India with its philosophy, intellectual heritage and huge man-power resources, could play a dominant part in world politics if only all these were properly harnessed.

BIG POWERS DON'T WANT WAR

OSLO, Sept. 5 (Reuter): M. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations who is here on a holiday said in a radio talk today that he believed "no big power wants or is preparing for war."

The international situation was serious, he declared, but it had been exaggerated. The United Nations was the one factor that held the world together.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 5, (Reuter): The Hungarian Workers' Party (fusion of Communists and Socialists), announced a major purge from its ranks of all elements foreign to the working class" and a simultaneous suspension of new admissions for the next six months.

Evacuation Of Non-Muslims From Sind

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (UPI). Despite all assurances from Pakistan and Sind Ministers on the one hand and complete communal peace prevailing at present on the other, evacuation of non-Muslims is still continuing from Sind. Three big ships, namely "Kampal" Alavi and 'Englistan' are scheduled to carry 17,000 passengers each during September 12 and 17, while 3,000 evacuees have already left Karachi on last Friday.

It may be recalled that these arrangements were personally made by the Indian High Commissioner, Karachi, who arranged special trains through Pakistan Government to bring Hindus from the interior.

Greek Army Captures Important Salient

ATHENS, Sept. 5 (UPA): A General Staff communique said today the Army captured 11 guerilla held villages in the north-western sector along with the ridges of the Morgana Mountain salient along the Greco-Albanian frontier—an important area for rebel supplies to northern Epirus.

Intelligance sources reported, meanwhile, that guerillas had executed one of their chieftains, Gianoulis, for the recent Grammos Mountain defeat.

PT TEWARI ENDS HUNGER STRIKE

PATNA, Sept. 6 (API): The twenty-one-day hunger-strike of Pandit Ramanand Tewari at the Bankipore Jail was broken this morning at the instance of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President.

Pandit Tewari received a telegram from the Congress President asking him to break the fast.

Pandit Tweari went on hungerstrike on August 16 last as a protest against certain charges levelled against him by the Bihar Government to the effect that he had conspired against the Government.

COLOURED MEN ENTER TRAINS "FOR WHITES"

DEFIANCE OF SEGREGATION REGULATIONS IN CAPETOWN

CAPETOWN, Sept. 5 (Reuter): Numbers of coloured men today deliberately entered coaches on suburban trains here reserved for white passengers in defiance of the new regulations introducing "Aparthied (segregation) on local trains.

A large force of railway policemen was on duty but took no action to eject the coloured men. There were no arrests.

The men had attended the largest mass meeting of non-Europeans ever held in Capetown, organised by the Aparthied Resistance Committee, at which Mr. F. Carneson, Secretary of the Capetown Communist Party, called for 2,000 volunteers to make the Apartheid Regulations unworkable.

REFUGEES IN C. P.

Government Spent One Crore Of Rupees

NAGPUR, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): Over one lakh of refugees from Sind and the West Punjab are now in the Central Provinces, according to latest official estimates.

The provincial Government are understood to have spent one crore of rupees so far by way of relief to the refugees.

Nearly 60,000 refugees are housed in six relief camps and rely entirely on Governmental assistance. A large proportion of thsse displaced people belong to the lower middle class such as traders, hawkers, shopkeepers, brokers and service personnel.

SUPER BOMBARDMENT BASE FOR U.S. IN JAPAN

TOKYO: (IPS): One of the new U.S. super bombardment air bases costing £3,250,000 is now under construction at Masawa, in Northern Honshu Japan's main island, it is disclosed now. This base is 700 miles from Vladivostock. The bases 8,500 foot runaway can handle the biggest bombers yet built. The project include storage facilities for the biggest bombs and fuel for jet propelled aircraft.

SPLINT FACTORY IN YELLAPUR-SIRSI AREA?

BOMBAY, Sept. 6 (UPI): The Government of Bombay have invited industrialists to establish a splint factory in Yellapur-Sirsi are of a Kanara forests, it is learned.

It is pointed out that if the promoters wish to confine themselves merely to the manufacture of match splints, then Sirsi is the best site for the proposed factory as in the near future electric power from the Jog Falls is likely to be available there.

If, however, the promoters desire to develop a complete match factory, any site between Hubli and Dharwar near a railway station would be most suitable.

BAHUJAN SAMAJISTS CONFER

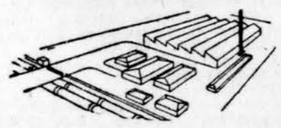
SHOLAPUR, Sept. 6 (API): The first conference of the Maharashtra Shetkari Kamkar (Bahujan Samaj) Party was held here yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Shankarrao More of Poona.

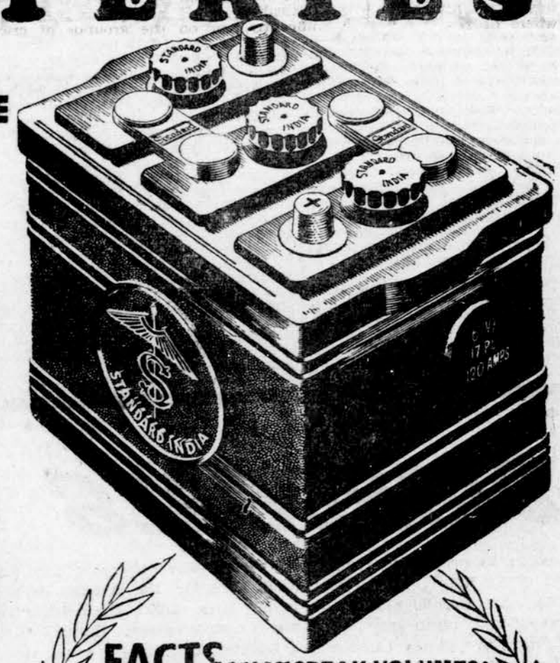
In his presidential address Mr. More said that the main object of the Party was to establish a real Kisan-Mazdoor Raj. He added that the present policy fo the Congress, dominated as it was by vested interests, was deterimental to the interests of peasants and workers.

Presenting...

Standard BATTERIES

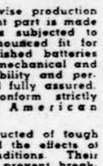
INDIA'S FIRST ALL-MACHINE-MADE BATTERIES!





HISTORY is being made at Vakola Santa Cruz, in the suburbs of industrial Bombay. For the FIRST time in India, a factory equipped with the most modern automatic machines and employing precision-control methods, is mass-producing Batteries. In addition to batteries for automobiles, batteries manufactured on special-purpose machines for aircraft, telephones, telegraphs, radios, train-lighting, ships, etc. are systematically rolling off the assembly lines. Free India is being made independent of imports of this vital power-factor in her transport and communications systems.

PREDETERMINING QUALITY AND RELIABILITY



Highly skilled technicians with over a decade of battery manufacturing experience supervise production at every stage. Each component part is made on automatic machines, and is subjected to rigorous tests before it is pronounced fit for mechanical assembly. The finished batteries are again tested for structural, mechanical and electrical efficiency. Thus reliability and performance are predetermined and fully assured. All batteries are made to conform strictly to official Indian, British and American specifications.

STANDARD batteries are constructed of tough components, so as to withstand the effects of India's climatic and road conditions. Their built-in reserve power helps to prevent breakdowns even under severe stress and strain.

Guaranteed PERFORMANCE

All STANDARD batteries are guaranteed against constructional failures for a period of six months, with free repairs or replacements offered from the factory or authorised service stations.

FACTS THAT SPEAK VOLUMES:

CONTAINER PLANT Our container plant is the FIRST of its kind operating in India, manufacturing leak-proof and unbreakable containers of genuine hard rubber.

CHOSEN AS ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT

STANDARD batteries have been selected as original equipment by Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay, for all their cars and trucks.

USED BY AIR LINES, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES, ETC.

STANDARD batteries are used by:—
Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd. Ambica Air Lines Ltd. Air Services of India Ltd. Controller of Civil Aviation, New Delhi. Indian Posts & Telegraphs Dept. East Indian Railway. South Indian Railway. Bombay Govt., Agricultural Dept. (Tractor Batteries) Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Rural Broadcasting Service, Bombay. Tata Hydro-Electric System, etc. etc.

INSIST ON Standard FOR BUILT-IN RESERVE POWER

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STB. 2100

ENGLAND'S CHANCES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Middlesex All-Rounder On Importance Of Field Efficiency

(By W. J. EDRICH, D.F.C., England and Middlesex All-Rounder).

In 1938, with Wally Hammond captaining the England side, we won the rubber in South Africa by the only victory of the series. Eddie Paynter, Len Hutton, Bryan Valentine, Les Ames, Paul Gibb, Hugh Bartlett, Norman Yardley, and myself were the main run-makers. Hedley Verity and Ken Farnes headed the attack with Reg Perks, Tom Goddard, Len Wilkinson, and Doug Wright in support. These boys won only one Test. What, then, I am asked, are the prospects of the party George Mann takes out this winter?

On the face of it they are not very bright. They have a tough assignment. The guile and incredible accuracy of the great Verity, and the sheer speed of big Ken Farnes, took as many Test wickets for us as all the other bowlers put together. But this time the English party has nobody with the pace of Farnes, and it seems doubtful whether we shall ever again see a left-hander to match Verity. Our main attacking spearpoint, therefore, seems dull, and the problem of taking quick early wickets is the chief one the England captain has to solve. On that issue this winter series can turn.

OUR PROBLEMS

At the moment it seems likely that our opening bowlers will be Alec Bedser and Gladwin. The big Surrey man will be a dangerous proposition, because he does move the ball away to slips and will be faster off the pitch out there than here; but I'm afraid Gladwin, very like Reg Perks, may find, as Reg found, that there is little profit in an in-swing attack. The alternative to Gladwin seems likely to be Maurice Tremblett, who has had a useful season, or surprise selection and possible dark horse Alan Watkins.

Next problem to be decided is whether to play the two leg-spinners of the party, Wright and Hollies; or whether to choose one, and keep Jack Young in the team to try to do what Verity did. That will be easier when the form of early matches is seen, but if Young does not strike form I would never hesitate to have both Doug Wright and Eric Hollies in my side. They were both leg-spin-googlie merchants, but are as unlike as it is possible to imagine. Wright depends on pace while Hollies relies on subtle ties of flight to aid the effect of spin.

Of the two, Hollies is the steadier, and, if need be, can be relied on as a stock bowler to keep one end tied up. Wright is essentially an attacker who, if he drops on a length, can be a match-winner. He has had a modest season this summer, and, on balance, is due for a run of good fortune after his bad luck in Australia, where he really bowled magnificently, and suffered from an epidemic of dropped catches which was never fully acknowledged. On the other hand, figures prove that the nine Test wickets he took in the 1938-9 series on South African wickets cost him 58.44 apiece, and, however one looks at that, one cannot make it good.

COMPTON'S BAD LUCK

Considerable additional support, of course, is likely to be given by Denis Compton. I know that his left-arm mixtures of the orthodox and unorthodox have not been sensationally successful this season, but Denis had the Aussies in a complete tangle in that dramatic second innings of the Leeds Test, and I still say that, if the chances had been taken, he might easily have had the match won for England before tea!

And that is not a lot of hot air. He had Bradman missed twice before he had made 30, and Arthur Morris completely bewildered and out of his ground in his second over. They were all chances which should have ben taken easily. I have seldom seen better bowling. And I can assure you the Australians do not regard Compton's spinners very lightly. Neither should South Africa.

I am much more confident about our batting. Led by Hutton and Washbrook, with Simpson in my place at number three, Compton number four, and left-hander Crapp five, I think we should be assured of runs all right. George Mann should do reasonably on the faster wickets, Evans can play usefully, Gladwin is no mean batsman, and we all know what big Alec Bedser can do when there is need.

This, then, would be my selection for the first Test. Hutton, Washbrook, Simpson, Compton, Crapp, Mann, Evans, Gladwin (or Tremblett) Bedser, Wright (or Young) and Hollies. It is a good side, but it will have to put in every ounce to match our performance of 1938-9, when we won exactly half of the 18 matches played, and did not once suffer defeat. Against the generous, wholehearted hospitality South Africa will certainly extend, special care will have to be taken about physical fitness, and a masseur-cum-trainer with the England party might not have been a bad investment. As it is, however, George Mann will have to keep a tight grip, and insist on first-class work in the field. That is where we can make up for our obvious limitations in attack. Only fit men can field well.

SOMETHING TO FIGHT FOR

It will be a god thing for Britain at the present time if a good performance can be put up on this overseas tour. One thing we can be certain about is that the boys will be trying hard enough. As much as you or I, they know that Britain's prestige is something to fight for. So here's wishing them luck.

Financially I understand professionals will have expenses paid and £500 for the tour. All players get the touring blazer, with the yellow and red piping of M.C.C., and the touring England cap. Amateurs have all expenses paid and an out-of-pocket allowance of £150. Five Tests, lasting four days, will be played. The first three come very close together, the second and third bracketing the Christmas and New Year holiday periods in order to catch the crowds.

Dates are: First Test—December 16, 17, 18, 20 at Durban; Second—December 27, 28, 29, 30 at Johannesburg; Third..January 1, 3, 4, 5 at Cape Town; Fourth—February 12, 14, 15, 16 at Johannesburg; Fifth—March 5, 7, 8, 9 at Port Elizabeth. I wish I were going! Sailing date is October 7th.

Washbrook Likely To Captain Lancashire

MANCHESTER, Sept. 6, (Reuter): There is a distinct possibility that Cyril Washbrook will be the next Captain of Lancashire County Cricket team and any ideas that an amateur rather than a professional should lead the side can be forgotten in view of possible plans afoot. In any case professionals have led county teams and there is no real reason why a man whose livelihood is the game and who spends all the summer playing should not be as good, if not better, than an amateur whose other interests may prevent him from being a regular player. Leicestershire have had a professional leader in Leslie Berry since the war and that county has a quite harmonious side. The main objection seems to be a thought rather than a reality that professional players would rather be led and thereby take orders from, an amateur rather than a fellow professional. But that is a thin excuse for putting in an amateur simply because he is unpaid. The best tactician who is also a first class player is the ideal captain whether he be amateur or professional and nobody can deny that Washbrook has both qualities. He has often been the guiding hand behind decisions made in games wherein he has player.

But any little point regarding a professional leading Lancashire may well be wiped out if Washbrook should changs his status from professional to amateur, just as did Walter Hammond and Bill Edrich. It is believed that a business appointment will shortly be offered to Washbrook which would provide him with a salary allowing him to play cricket as an amateur. The fact that his benefit is already in the region of £12,000 and may eventually give him a tax free sum in the region of £10,000 will be helpful. Kennth Cranston, who has captained Lancashire for the past two seasons, is understood to have already intimated that he will not be available regularly next season as he wishes to devote more time to his dental practice. Washbrook is the obvious successor on the grounds of cricket knowledge and prowess.

AMERICA RETAINS DAVIS CUP

Outright Victory Of 3-0 Over Australia

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The United States retained the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis Trophy by winning the doubles to gain a decisive lead of three matches to zero over Australia in the Challenge Round today at Forest Hills.

The American doubles champtons, Billy Talbert and Gardner Mulloy defeated Sidwell and Long 8-6, 9-7, 2-6, 7-5.

The Americans thus won the Davis Cup for the third successive year. They owed their victory to greater steadiness under pressure, producing the necessary accuracy and winnings gots when most needed. Playing a more decisive game, particularly overhead, the Australians took the third set, but they were eventually beaten in the fourth set after saving four match points in exciting net duels.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Sept. 6, (Reuter): Following are county cricket scores at close of play:—

AT SCARBOROUGH:—Leveson Gower's Eleven versus M.C.C. South African Touring Team:—

M.C.C. 347, and 14 for one Leveson Gower's eleven 273 (Brown 123, Denis Compton three for 28.)

AT HASTINGS:—South of England beat the North by five wickets:—

The North 182, and 115 (Mallett six for 42) South of England 199 (Robertson 73, Barnett four for eight), and 101 for five (Broderick four for 34.)

AT KINGSTON:—North versus South: South 219 (Nutter seven for 62), and 93 for two. North 255 (Oldfield not out 124, Constable 51, Surridge seven for 82).

Abid Hasan To Play For Lucknow 'Varsity

LUCKNOW, Sept. 5, (A.P.I.): It is understood that Abid Hasan, former skipper of the U.P. Football team who played for Mohammadan Sporting, Calcutta, may be playing for the Lucknow University in Lucknow Tournaments this season.

COACHES FOR SPORT IN ENGLAND

Govt. To Bear 80% Of Their Salaries

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Grants are being made to the All-England Hockey Association, the British Amateur Weight-lifting Association and the Amateur Athletic Association by the Ministry of Education to enable these organisations to appoint coaches for adult and adolescent work. The grants will meet about 80 per cent of the salaries of the new coaches whose main functions will be to train local honorary coaches, but not to train individual performers.

The Amateur Athletic Asociation have already appointed two new coaches under the scheme, Mr. D. D. Watts, a master at Merchant Taylors School, Crosby, near Liverpool, who represented Britain in the long jump and the hop-step-and-jump and was A.A.A. champion at both events, and Mr. A. R. Malcolm, Physical Training and Games Master at Oldbury Grammar School, Worcestershire.

These coaches, with Mr. C. H. G. Dyson and Mr. K. A. L. Chaan, who were appointed under similar conditions last year, will enable the Association to cover the whole of the country in three divisions.

Mr. Watts will cover the Northern Section, Mr. Maccolm Midlands, and Mr. Chapman Southern. Mr. Dyson will act as chief coach and co-ordinator. No appointment has yet been made by the All-England Hockey Association. The British Amateur Weightlifting Association hopes to appoint a coach to cover Scotland, England and Wales.

The man suggested for the position is Mr. A. Scottish Champion Weightlifter, who is at present remedial gymnast at a hospital near Edinburgh, Scotland. During the war, while serving with the Army he devised special weight training methods which were adopted as part of the training of anti-aircraft gunners to enable them to handle heavy shells.

The grant scheme to aid Sport was launched a year ago with the idea of establishing a series of sporting regions run by 30 leading coaches.

The Ministry expected to spend about £18,000 a year, and up to the latest grants under £5,000 had been paid out.

KEEN ENCOUNTERS IN MEN'S SINGLES

W. I. Badminton

BOMBAY, Monday.

The man's single event provided quite a few keen encounters this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana Courts, in the Western India Badminton Tournament. In one such match M. N. Desai after outplaying his opponent G. F Fernandes in the first game lost both the succeeding due to an utter lack of stamina. This same defeciency was responsible for the elimination of M. S. Shirgaokar who was eliminated by S. S. Nerurkar. Afetr winning the first and leading a good deal of his way in the second, he lost the initiative to his opponet and never quite recovered after 13 all had been called in the second game.

Davinder Mohan and Lewis who also played a singles match each experienced no difficulty in qualifying for the next round.

R. D. Desai was concerned in another keen three-set match for the second evening in succession. Partnered by Miss Khoranna he had to go all out to win his tie with Mrs. Dalal and D. B. Sidhwa.

The results:

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Lewis beat Miss P. D. Shroff 11—3, 11—1; Miss M. R. Chinoy beat Miss P. Dhongade 11—1, 11—1; Mrs. K. Shete beat Miss V. Oak 11—5, 11—8.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss H. N. Dubash and Miss S. Moloobhoy beat Miss D. Vakeel and Miss S. Vakeel 15—13, 15—6; Miss B. Farias and Mrs. Athaide w.o. Miss M. Jayakar and Miss Canteenwalla.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss S. Khoranna and R. D. Desai beat Mrs. Dalal and D. B. Sidhwa 16—17, 15—7, 15—11; Miss B. Farias and H. Ferreira w.o. M. N. Desai and Partner; Mrs. Lewis and Davinder Mohan beat Mrs. Nadkarni and G. V. Nadkarni 15—0, 15—2; Miss Varde and P. D. Raut beat Mrs. Castellino and G. Kroon 15—10, 15—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

G. S. Kalyanpur and C. P. Merchant beat Y. L. Masurkar and P. M. Talpade 15—1, 15—5; Lalla and M. Ahuja beat V. Korna and P. T. Bhide 14—17, 15—2, 15—6.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Davinder Mohan beat Lalla 15—4, 15—3; G. F. Fernandes beat M. N. Desai 12—15, 15—0, 15—7; H. Ferreira beat V. R. Varandkar 15—2, 15—2; G. Lewis beat V. Y. Vengurlekar 15—3. 15—2; A. R. Kavarana beat K. K. Sachdeva 15—12, 12—15, 15—14; S. Nerurkar beat M. S. Shirgaokar 13—15, 18—15, 15—2; V. M. Karna beat H. A. Mistry 15—3, 15—12; S. G. Pendurkar beat S. V. Puthali 15—2, 15—6; B. R. Agaskar beat P. V. Kulkarni 15—3. 15—12; F. M. Fernandes beat D. N. Dhongade 11—15, 15—12, 15—7; R. V. Rege beat S. V. Palwankar 15—13, 15—8; A. G. Kalyanpur w.o. S. B. Sashital; C. Dias beat H. N. Udeshi 15—10, 15—6.

Tuesday's matches:

COURT NO. 1: 4-30 p.m. Miss Oak and Mrs. Rao Vs. Mrs. Pradhan and Miss Shirodkar; 4-50 p.m. Amritlal Vs. S. G. Pendurkar; 5-10 p.m. G. F. Fernandes Vs. J. Charanjit; 5-30 p.m. B. V. Ulial Vs. A. G. Kalyanpurkar; 5-50 p.m. M. Guha Vs. C. Dias or H. N. Udeshi; 6-30 p.m. P. B. Koppikar and P. M. D. Thackersey Vs. M. S. Pradhan and A. N. Muzumdar; 6-50 p.m. M. W. Dukle and N. W. Dukle Vs. R. V. Rege and C. G. Kastur; 7-10 p.m. L. R. Agaskar and C. V. Raikar Vs. H. K. Mistry and D H. Shidwa; 7-30 p.m. B. R. Agaskar Vs. Gur Prasad.

COURT NO. 2: 4-30 p.m. V. Y. Vengulekarr and Partner Vs. F. Sikandar and Partner; 4-50 p.m. H. Ferreira and B. Farias Vs. P. S. Nilkant and Miss Jadhav; 5-10 p.m. M. S. Patil Vs. R. V. Rege; 5-30 p.m. A. R. Kavarana Vs. C. B. Kalappa, 5-50 p.m. E. M. Fornandes Vs. S. Bose; 6-10 p.m. G. S. Kalyanpur Vs. S. L. Jaini; 6-30 p.m. M. Pranjpe and Shri Krishna Vs. S. S. Nerurkar and T. Fernandes; 6-50 p.m. D. B. Chandawer Vs. P. D. Raut; 7-10 p.m. M. G. Mangalvedekar and Miss Oak Vs. Devindar Mohan and Mrs. Lewis.

ZONAL FINAL ENDS IN GOALLESS DRAW

Goans' Defence Thwarts South Indian Forwards

SOUTH INDIA	0
GOA	0

BOMBAY Monday:

Spending the greater part of the match in their opponents' territory the South Indians were held to a goalless draw by the Goans when the two teams met this evening in the final of the Zonal Tournament. The replay will take place on Tuesday.

A large share of the credit for not allowing the formidable South India forward line to score during the sixty minutes of play must go to deep defenders Almeida and Vaidya who between them broke up almost every move that Raymond and his colleagues in the front line initiated. Almeida came to his side's rescue to numerous occasions when the threatening Raymond-Thomas combination appeared to be on the verge of getting through. In his task of defending Almeida was ably supported by collegue Vaidya, a student of the Ramnarain Ruia College who has been figuring consistently during the season in senior division soccer.

Perhaps the most worked man in the field today was centre-half Krishnan who brought into play almost every trick he was capable of to translate the territorial advantage that his team enjoyed in terms of goals. He tried feeding every forwards fodly hoping for a break, but was disillusioned on almost every occasion when the rival defenders effected neat and well-timed clearances. Perhaps the absence of a strong and swift right-winger was responsible for thwarting his plans.

When they had a few moments of attack the Goa forwards showed that equipped with a better half line they were also capable of making the opposing defence anxious and sometimes unhappy. Menezes, the brains behind their attack was also a shrewd brain. Initially he tried to feed his wings and spread the game, but as neither Max Fernandes on the right wing nor Rego on the left fell in with his plan, he confined the movement of his front line to the three inside forwards, amongst whom, however, Peter Ferrao was not seen to much advantage.

Anthony Braganza who returned only yesterday from England where he was coached by Tommy Walker, was, Menezes apart the greatest threat to the S. India goal. Between them the two forwards carried a burden which should have been shared by five. Even so, they succeeded in commanding respect whenever they were in possession of the ball.

Between the South Indian bar Ariknathan gave a grand display which was strongly reminiscent of Kadirvelu. The acrobatic movements of the present custodian would certainly have done the veteran much credit.

THE TEAMS:

South India—Ariknathan; Manuel and Dhankodi: Ananthram Krishnan and Balara; T. Balan, Kuppuswamy, Raymond, Thomas and Peter.

Goa— Silveira; A. Vaidya and R. Almeida; G. D'Costa, Diago Fernandes and S. D'Costa, Max Fernandes, B. Menezes, P. Ferrao, A. Braganza and C. Rego.

Tuesday evening at 5-35 p.m. Goa Vs. South India (Replay of the drawn Zonal final).

ROVER'S CUP OPENS WITH DRAWN GAME

Firestones Held By Combined III Division Side

FIRESTONES	1
COMBINED III DIV.	1

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Rover's Cup Tournament started this evening when the Firestones met a combined III Division side. The junior side led for the greater part of the match after having scored first midway through the first half, insideleft Daniel scoring.

It was not until five minuted before the final whistle that the Firestones equalised through centre-forward Eusebio.

The teams:

FIRESTONES—McGready; Fernandes and Vasant; Aziz, Sunder and Carvalho; Roberts, Martins, Eusebio, Martins and Salvador.

COMBINED III DIVISION: Sebastian; Reveiro and Lawrence; Johnson, David and Powar; Mendis, Fakruddin, Jadhav, Daniel and Leahy.

Parel Students Win Musry Cup

BOMBAY, Monday.

In a game where both sides enjoyed a good territorial advantage. The Parel students prevailed over the G.I.P.O. by the odd goal in three and thus won the handsome Musry Cup at the St. Xaviers college ground this evening.

It was a fast and interesting encounter with both sides playing determined soccer and giving off their best. The G.I.P. were the first to score when Pinto scored with a long range shot that skimmed under the crossbar giving the rival custodian no chance whatsoever. This lead should have been soon nuetralised but Parker of the Parel Students failed to score from point blank range. He however made amends when a little before the interval he scored the equaliser after eluding three defenders.

The teams crossed over on level terms and after the interval both sides tried to wrest the initiative but failed. A few minutes before the call of time Gorpade scored the winning goal for Parel students.

Mr. Furgeson was the guest of honour and Mrs. Ferguesen gave away the Prizes.

R.I.N. Trounce Y.M.C.A. In Junior Rovers

The Junior Rovers started today on the St. Xaviers College ground and the R.I.N. in their very first match trounced the Y.M.C.A. by 7 goals to nil. Shanker 3, Chalkimgam 3 and Williamson scored for the winners.

In the earlier game in the H.V.M. cup in Serappy encounter B. K. Samaj beat Wimco S. C. by 2 clear goals.

Ambat and Narayan scored for the winners.

PROVINCIAL T. T. CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOMBAY, Monday.

This year's Provincial Table Tennis Championships, due to commence this Thursday have attracted 156 competitors in the Mens" Singles event, and prominent among them are all the local stars and the Madras International star Vittal, who is in Bombay, has also entered the tournament. Sixteen players have been seeded in the Mens Singles. U. M. Chandarana and H. M. Khanchand are seeded No. 1 and No. 2 respectively, and after them come D. H. Kapadia, M. V. S. Vittal A. H. Khan, O. Dyer, S. N. Motiwalla, and Y. Vyas are the others in the order of the seeding. The remaining eight players seeded are, S. K. Thakersey (who defeated Dyer in the C. C. I. tournament yesterday), R. K. Umrigar, K. H Kapadia, B. P. Baliga, J. S. Patkar, who is back again in the list of seeded players, and who was surprisingly left out of the seeded players in the C.C.I. tournaments, V. M. Nadkarni, K. S. Cooper and K. N. S. Narayanan.

There are twentyeight competitors, who have entered the Women's Singles, and the four seeded players in this event in order are Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla, Miss Enid Bocarro, Mrs. Meera Gajendrasingh, and Miss Jaya Walawalkar.

The Juniors have responded to the call of this tournament splendidly, and have joined in great numbers. No less than 56 youngsters have entered to vie for the Junior's title. The first four seeded players are: S. K. Thakersey, A. I .Jacob, S. G. Wasani and N. N. Mulla.

D. H. Kapadia and Vittal occupy the pride of place in the Mens Doubles in which also fiftysix pairs have entered, Three remaining pairs who are seeded after the one mentioned above are Dyer and Khanchand, Chandarana and R. M. Khatau, and fourth Khan and Patkar.

The tournament commences this Thursday at the Sir Navroji Saklatwalla Badminton Courts of the C.C.I. at 5 p.m. The matches will commence every day at 5 p.m., and not at 5-45 p.m. as originally announced, except on Saturday, and Sunday when play will commence earlier.

The Committee have announced that they will strictly enforce the two rules that are so often overlooked by the competitors who have been hitherto been leniently dealt with by the Referees. The two rules refer to the one of the dress to be worn. An upper dark garment of single colour is absolutely essential, and the other rule refers to the new service rule.

Royal Jester Fancied For Monsoon Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The following are my selections for to-day's races:—

1st race—
MON AMI ..... Win
MUKTI ..... Next best

2nd race—
SINHGARH ..... Win
PRINCE JEHANGIR ..... Next best

3rd race.—
BLUE LOTUS ..... Win
SHAMMA ..... Next best
if absent GINGER LADY

4th race.—
AAN BAAN ..... Win
BAVAJI ..... Next best
if absent LITTLE JOHN

5th race.—
KICKSHAW ..... Win
FLYING JESTER ..... Next best
if absent PRINCESS MARNOCK

6th race.—
RIM JHIM ..... Win
DINIAR ..... Next best
if absent BHOPAL STAR

7th race.—
ROYAL JESTER ..... Win
PRAVINA ..... Next best

8th race.—
HAPPY GO LUCKY ..... Win
CHIN-UP ..... Next best
if absent SHAH JAHAN

Choice Treble.—
BLUE LOTUS
AAN BAAN
KICKSHAW

Flukes.—
BRILLIANT SUNSHINE
BASHIR

Acceptances For Tuesday

The following are the acceptances of Poona Meeting, Fourth Day, to be run on Tuesday, 7th September 1948:—

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sonnet 9-0; Lakshmi Devi 8-7; Mukti 8-7; Maha Nanda 8-6; Mon Ami 7-11 Sugar Palm 7-10.

THE INDURI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Wet Bob 9-0; King's Star 9-0; Nasrullah 9-0; Sinhgarh 9-0; Fair Deal 9-0; Prince Jehangir 9-0; Prove It 9-0; Bentex 9-0; Duchess of Ramgarh 8-11.

THE DEHU PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Blue Lotus 9-1; Taslaroon 9-0; Turf Star 8-13; Lalaji 8-13; Court Dancer 8-11; Torrent 8-9; Shamma 8-5; Brilliant Sunshine 8-2; Ginger Lady 8-0; Daisy Tripper 7-9; Yipee 7-6; Miss Rutty 7-6.

THE INDURI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Little John 9-0; Aan Baan 9-0; Bavaji 9-0; Gwalior Express 9-0; Moonglow 9-0; Just Wait 9-0; Trunk Call 8-11.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Princess Marnock 9-0; Flying Jester 8-10; Celeste 8-3; Veera 8-2; Kickshaw 7-12; Rukshmani Devi 7-11.

THE R. HIGGINS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Truman 9-4; Boop's Fancy 9-3; Bhopal Star 9-2; Diniar 9-0; Rim Jhim 8-11; Find Out 8-9. Morton Daisy 7-13. Black Page 7-10; Churchill 7-9; Pride d'Antibes 7-8; Big Three 7-5.

THE MONSOON CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Royal Jester 9-4; Taisch 8-13; Quality 8-10; Pravina 8-1; Aziz 7-10.

THE LONAVLA PLATE.—Distance 1/4 miles.

Nirvana 9-0; Chin-Up 9-0; Dolly 8-11. Courage 8-9; Happy Go Lucky 8-9; Shah Jahan 8-8; Bashir 8-2; Damyanti 7-13; Fashion Parade 7-11; Army and Navy 7-10; Keen Boy 7-10; Mardan 7-7; Valiant Prince 7-6.

VITTAL TO MEET CHANDARANA IN SEMI-FINALS OF SINGLES

Khan And Patkar Win Exciting Doubles Quarter-Final

BOMBAY, Monday:

There was quite a big crowd at Courts to witness the C.C.I. Table tournament is in its closing stages, next

Young Thakersey who yesterday unfortunately found his progress in quarter-final round in an open event, Uttam Chandarana. It was indeed a disappointment to many of his supporters that he had the misfortune to meet the Indian International star hit the headlines by defeating Dyer, the tournament cut short in his first by none other than the champion.

the Cricket Club of India's Badminton Tennis Tournament this evening. The the concluding day being Wednesday

Jacob and Amina Joosab, 21-11, 21-14, 21-18; H. M. Khanchand and Gool Nasikwala, beat S. N. Motiwala and Aloo Mehta, 21-8, 21-8, 13-21, 21-9; O Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat I. A. Laljee and Dhun Mistry, 21-9, 21-18, 21-18; N. B. Mistry and Mani Bharucha beat B. A. Laljee and Suhasani Dharap, 21-19, 21-18, 21-17;

WOMEN' S DOUBLES

QUARTER-FINALS: Jaya Walawalkar and Suhasini Dharap beat Meera Gajendrasinh and Mani Bharucha, 14-21-, 16-21, 21-17, 21-14, 23-21;

Bhun Mistry and Mitha Mugaseth beat Leela Varde and Indu Rege, 21-18, 21-14; Mora Ganjendrasinh and Mani Bharuch beat G Javeri and Gool Irani, 21-13, 21-13;

SEMI-FINALS: Enid Bocarro and Gool Nasikwala beat Dhun Mistry and Mitha Mugaseth, 21-11, 21-7- 21-13;

MEN'S DOUBLES

QUARTER-FINALS: H. M. Khanchand and O. Dyer beat S. V Gaokar and B K. Ananadrao, 19-21, 21-14, 21-11, 21-15; A. H. Khan and J S Patkar beat S N Motivala and K. N. S. Narayan, 16-21, 21-16, 18-21, 21-16, 21-17; U. M. Chandarana and R. M. Khatau beat P K Chaubal and P S. Varde, 21-14, 21-12, 21-17; D. H. Kapadia and M. V S Vittal beat V.V. Prabhu and B A. Laljee, 22-20, 21-13, 21-11

JUNIOR'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: S. K. Thackersey beat M. L. Lulla, 21-15, 21-15; N L. Bajaj beat J. M Joshi, 21-14, 21-16; I. R. Joosab beat Habib D. H. Issa, 21-5, 21-15; N. N Mulla beat Z Mahomed, 21-14, 21-17;

TUESDAY'S FEATURES

3-45 p.m. Women's Singles (FINALS), 4-30 p.m. Juniors' Singles (Semi-finals) 5-00 p. m. Women's Doubles (Finals) 5-30 p.m. Men's Singles (Semi-finals), 6-15 p.m. CCI Plate (Semi-finals) 6-30 p.m. Mixed Doubles (Semi-Finals), 7-00 p.m. CCI Plate (FINALS), 7-30 p.m. Men's Doubles (Semi-finals).

FOOTBALL CLUBS DENY BAD CONDUCT OF ENGLISH TEAMS ABROAD

Allege Bad Refereeing In Overseas Matches Is Mostly Responsible For Criticism

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Reuter).—Overseas criticism of the conduct of British Football Touring Teams is reported in a bulletin issued by the Football Association, which reminds club that "any match overseas, unless it is played in the very best sporting tradition, can do as much harm to Britain's name as it can do good."

The statement says that a report has been received by the Association showing that the conduct of one or two of the club teams playing in matches abroad has not reached the standard of sportsmanship that might have been expected, and it has reflected little credit on British football.

"Much of the troubles seems to have been due to faulty referring", the statement continues. "Clubs are advised to press for the appointment of neutral officials in all matches against foreign sides and, while it only affects a small minority of clubs, they are reminded that any match overseas, unless it is played in the very best sporting tradition, can do as much harm to Britain's name as it can do good."

In comment on this bulletin connections of several Football League Teams are reported to have spoken adversely of the quality of refereeing their teams encountered in overseas matches.

Mr. Dave Mangnall, Manager of Queen's Park Rangers, suggested that a neutral referee, or a Briton, should always be in charge of such matches. He said that foreign crowds were apt to get excited and demonstrate, and such demonstration seemed to influence their referees.

Mr. W. J. Cearns, Chairman of West Ham, declared that refereeing had always been a difficulty. Teams were instructed to take decisions in the best possible spirit, and if any glaring mistakes were made, the captains could make a dignified protest.

Mr. Jimmy Seed, Manager of Charlton Athletic, said that his team were leading by seven goals to one in one match in Stockholm with only 20 minutes to go, and the match ended in a seven-goals-all-draw. He alleged that this was due to bad decisions, and added that there was no bad sportsmanship by the British Team.

Mr. Bob Jackson, of Portsmouth, said he had received copies of newspapers from Sweden and Denmark, where Portsmouth played, and one of them said that the British team had been robbed of a result by the referee. The referee they had met with had not been up to the British standard, he declared.

The Southampton Club received positive tributes to their sportsmanship on their tour of Brazil in the shape of many letters of appreciation. Among them were congratulatory messages from the President of Brazil, the Press of the country, officials of every Club Southampton played against, and from the British Ambassador and Consul.

The Club prize these nice tributes so highly that they are having copies of them bound and presented to each of the players who made the trip.

Timur Scratched From St. Leger

LONDON, Sept. 6, (Reuter): M. Marcel Boussac's stable at Chantilly announced today that Timur Second had been scratched from the St. Leger.

The Bombay Chronicle

The relation of the people's support to the ruler may be likened to that of the roots to a tree, oil to the lamp, water to the fish, rice fields to the farmer, and capital to the businessman.

—SU TUNGPO.

OBSTACLES TO TRUCE

An astounding situation has been revealed by the published documents on U.N. Commission's work in Kashmir. A resolution and the correspondence exchanged between the Commission and the Governments of India and Pakistan have been released to the press. The resolution calls on Pakistan to draw all its forces out of Kashmir and to allow the territories held by these forces at the moment the cease-fire order becomes operative to be administered by the Commission. Pakistan's answer is revealing and it will need careful scrutiny. In substance, the Pakistan case is that the "Azad Kashmir Government" should be recognized and virtually confirmed in its rule over territories held by the rebels—that is, by the Pakistan forces. It is significant that this setting up of a rival administration is demanded in the same document which speaks of the unity of Kashmir. The "Azad Kashmir Government" which, truth to say, was neither "Azad" nor "Kashmir" nor "Government", had collapsed some days before the U.N. Commission set foot on Indian soil, necessitating thereby the active participation of Pakistan troops to bolster up a lost cause. The Pakistan Government seeks adroitly to use the Commission to salve the wounds of rebels.

This is not the only curious feature of Pakistan's attitude: In its letter, it is clearly stated that the clarifications and elucidations given by the U.N. Commission to the Government of India should be made known to Pakistan and those given to the Pakistan Government should be revealed to India. The insinuation here is obviously that the U.N. Commission is indulging in a form of political double-dealing—giving different assurances to India and Pakistan. If there is any substance in this, then it is indeed surprising that Pakistan has not yet discovered to the world the assurances which it has secured from the Commission. This inexplicable reticence suggests that the ruse is the rather cheap one of creating differences of opinion between the Commission and the Government of India and rousing suspicion. Neither inference reflects creditably on the Pakistan Government. If the U.N. Commission is as black as all that, then surely the Pakistan Government should refuse outright to deal with it. Moreover, there is nothing to prevent either the Pakistan Government or its Governor-General from communicating directly the Union Government.

It is difficult to appreciate the attitude of the U. N. Commission which recognizes that the admitted complicity of Pakistan in the raiders' fighting in Kashmir has basically altered the case presented by Sir Mahomed Zafrullah at the Security Council but feels helpless to do anything about it. Its failure to be firm with Pakistan throws an added burden on the people and Government of the Indian Union. The Union Government have pleaded that in spite of the provocations of Pakistan, they desire to pursue the path of conciliation and peace. This is a plea which will not convince the Indian people on whom in the last analysis, the burden of the Kashmir campaign falls. It is the duty of the Union Government to choose the quickest way to solve the deadlock and false notions of leniency are out of place in this consideration. The opportunity provided by Pakistan's admission of involvement in the Kashmir fighting should have been availed of immediately, particularly since the U.N. Commission has shown so clearly that it is impotent to do justice in the dispute.

India And Britain

With the early prospect of Pandit Nehru visiting Britain for the Dominion Premiers' Conference, the old question of India's connection with Britain is again being earnestly discussed. The present actual position is that India enjoys the substance of independence, though technically she is a Dominion of the British Commonwealth. Neither in her defence nor her foreign politics is she in the least controlled by Britain. Nor is she under the slightest obligation to support Britain in any way if the latter declares a war against any country. In the circumstances, some naturally ask why the present position should not be indefinitely continued till the changing implications of the British connection make it desirable for India to sever her present connection.

On the other hand, it may well be argued that, even when India had neither the strength nor the constitutional right to declare herself independent, she proclaimed to the world that her objective was "complete" independence—the term "complete" clearly suggesting that even a nominal connection with imperialist Britain was out of the question—and that for India now to cling to the Empire in any fashion would be a betrayal of the ideal for which millions of Indians had struggled and suffered. Any connection with the Empire would even be justly interpreted as a partnership with Britain in exploiting the latter's colonies, a position in which India gains nothing but loses much morally. It follows from this that the question of India having any constitutional connection with Britain must be summarily ruled out till the latter sheds every vestige of her imperialism. Moreover, India's connection with Britain seems a cruel joke when Indians are being persecuted in a sister Dominion on purely racial grounds. Finally, complete independence is quite compatible with the most cordial relations with Britain, so far at any rate as the latter's policy justifies.

Probably considerations like these induced the Constituent Assembly to declare, in its draft constitution of India, that India must be a sovereign democratic republic. This does not at all mean that India wants to isolate herself from the rest of the world. Not even America or Russia can afford to do that, politically or economically. The two world wars will have been waged in vain if they have not brought home to thinking man the interdependence of nations. This view has been repeatedly declared by Pandit Nehru himself, the most uncompromising champion of India's complete independence. It is a travesty to interpret him, as some are doing, as having suggested "interdependence within the British Commonwealth for the mutual benefit of the countries concerned". The interdependence needed is for all the countries of the world. Some kind of world federation is the world's urgent need to prevent another world war, which may destroy all civilisation. If a world federation is not immediately possible, at least all those countries that believe in democracy and liberty may federate for the present, not in a spirit of isolation or hostility to other countries but as a nucleus for other countries to draw to. There is no harm in the Indian republic making common cause with Britain and other democratic countries in some such plan.

IS BOMBAY A THIRD-RATE CITY?

(BY D. PANT)

The Bombay Government is to be congratulated on starting Social Survey. About three decades back, this sort of work was attempted by the late Sir Patrick Geddes. I had the pleasure of contacting with him, and long hours of discussions for days and weeks with him left me completely dissatisfied and dis-illusioned. I jot down my observetions which are truer to-day than they were then in the hope that the Government along with the learned men entrusted with this work will correct their view-point.

SECTIONAL STUDY

Sectional study of man arranged in water-tight compartments is bound to lead us to wrong conclusions. For example, how far social study of man divorced from his other leanings and bearings can be called a study of man? Is the study from the standpoint of his habitat a correct study of man? What is the base upon which the study structure should be constructed?

The realisation of two facts, viz., that man is a peculiar hotch-potch of innumerable ingredients—intellectual, spiritual, political, economic, etc., etc., and that he affects his environment and is considerably influenced by it will correct to a certain extent our conclusions arrived at by a study of man in Bombay from only one angle—social.

Therefore, it is suggested that one-point study of man should be modified from the standpoint of man in the world: And, further, no difference be made between man and woman as the former term embrances the latter. Children who are the resultants of the union of the two should be treated separately as the qualities latent or patent in them have not had the time for full blossoming.

Where the late Sir Patrick Geddes went wrong, in my opinion, was his attempt to study man in Bombay in sets, that is to say, man in Malabar Hill, in Bhuleshwar, Bhendi Bazar, White Lane, etc. This sort of study is bound to introduce many aberrations which is sure to vitiate any conclusions we come to.

The different sets do exhibit different traits but the microscopical section of humanity living in the Malabar Hill or at the Taj cannot in any way mask the conditions under which the overwhelming majority live in the city of Bombay. In a mass study the point zero one per cent cannot impart any golden hue to the drab, dreary leaden life lived by the rest.

RIGHT BASIS

Therefore, it is suggested that no colouring should be attempted as it is sure to make the whole thing artificial. The right basis for social survey is to keep within focus the following:

(a) University and Adaptability of life, (b) The Social taboo, (c) Vice Centres and disparity in sex ratio, (d) Utter paucity of city lungs, and (e) Utter shortage of lavatory, space, air, light, and water in tenements and hutments.

Judged from the above standpoint and not from the standpoint of its few promenades, boulevards, the Marine drive, the Queen's Road, etc., Bombay emerges as a third-rate city in the world though in this country it easily gets the top position.

The social survey should not be attempted from only one angle, and it should include the economic and psychological factors as well. Above all, it should not be an abstruse mass of erudition based upon metaphysical dissertations but a real, live study of man palpitating with life in the dirty, dingy holes and corners which make up the modernised upto-date Bombay.

Indian Nationals' Fight In Dark Continent

RESOLUTIONS OF EAST AFRICAN CONGRESS HELD AT MOMBASSA

(From Our Correspondent)

NAIROBI, (By Air Mail).

Shrimant Appa Saheb Pant, free India's High Commissioner to East Africa, arrived in Nairobi by train from Mombassa on August 17 and was accorded a tumultuous welcome at the station by a crowd of Indians estimated at over a thousand, besides Africans and a few Europeans.

In an interview, Shri Appa Saheb Pant emphasised that he was here as a diplomat to cultivate good relations between the East African Governments on the one hand and India on the other, and the scope as regards his taking direct part in the local political happenings was extremely limited as he had to handle all questions on diplomatic level.

CONGRESS SESSION AT MOMBASSA

The 19th session of the East African Indian National Congress was held at Mombassa under the presidentship of Mr. D. D. Puri, a well-known public worker of Kenya. Shri Appa Saheb Pant was present on the third day of the session. Messages wishing the Congress full success were received from prominent Indian leaders, including Sir Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, Sardar Baldev Singh, India's Defence Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sheth Dawood Hajee Nasseer, President of the Africa and Overseas Merchants Chamber.

The most outspoken message to be read at the meeting came from Dr. Rajen Babu, President of the Indian National Congress. It said:

"Although we in India enjoy freedom, our brothers there do not enjoy even the elementary civic rights. Dark Africa is still darker for our countrymen. India will help East African Indians in their fight for the assertion of human dignity and a decent life. I am sure our Government will likewise give you their utmost help and support".

At the outset, Mr. D. D. Puri, President of the 19th session of E. A. Indian National Congress, in his presidential address, welcoming Shri Appa Saheb Pant and assuring him of "our unstinted support in his work", said: "On behalf of the Indian community and myself, I extend a hearty welcome to Shrimant Appa Saheb Pant and wish him success during his term of office as Commissioner and in the fulfilment of the onerous duties placed upon by the Government of India."

SOUTH AFRICANS ASSURED SUPPORT

Paying eloquent tributes to the "glorious and heroic fight" put up by the South African Indians and condemning the action of the Malan Government in refusing to accord an interview to a deputation of Indians, Mr. Puri said: "If recent press reports are to be accepted that Dr. Malan and his Minister of the Interior have refused to meet a deputation of the South African Indians, it indeed is a mockery of democracy that a State which allows no representation to a large majority of its population refuses the courtesy of even permitting a deputation when that section wishes to make representations to a Government which has recently come into office. Such an attitude must earn for the new Government the contempt and disgust that all freedom-loving people felt so justly for the old".

RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATION DEPRECATED

Turning to the much-vexed question of Indian Representation on the Kenya Legislative Council and bitterly attacking the Government on its suicidal policy of dividing Indian seats on the Council on the basis of religion, Mr. Puri continued: "To divide our roll on the basis of religion is a monstrous imposition".

Mr. Puri dwelt at length on the illogicality of making religion the "touchstone of politics". He cited the events of history with particular references to Europe, India and Palestine and to the indescribable suffering that "the intrusion of religion into politics has brought upon the Indian world". The evils that Europe learnt through the path of suffering to shed, he said, and which India is now rapidly shedding in the areas which the Government of India control must on no account be forced upon us in these almost virgin lands.

In what was described as the most scathing attack ever made on the White community by an Indian leader, Mr. Puri in his outspoken address to the session declared: "Come forward and show us your mettle by allowing the other races in Kenya to stand beside you on an equal footing; then will your much-vaunted leadership be real".

"Do not look with prejudice or indifference at what happens to the other races inhabiting this land", Mr. Puri continued. "we are all here to stay and the strength or weakness of one race will be the strength or the weakness of the whole community".

Sounding a note of warning on racialism and declaring that "we are pledged to fight it", Mr. Puri continued: "Racialism in progressive world is doomed. Asia is on the march. Africa will follow suit. And the longer you hold on to the colour bar, the more terrible will be the consequences".

The president of the Congress had also a few words to say to his countrymen. "We are today a free people"; he went on to say. "See that your newly found dignity and freedom is safe in your keeping. You must answer for its preservation to our future generations and the years to come. Do not by word or act smudge the fair name of our community".

Mr. Appa Saheb Pant, who was present on the third and concluding day of the session, declared that India was anxious to help the Africans develop their country. "I can very definitely say that the Government of India is very greatly interested to help the people of Africa to develop the country so that people of all races can reside here with peace and harmony". He also assured the Indian community of Africa that the Government of India will look after the rights and privileges of Indians.

At the conclusion of the three-day session of the Congress, a number of resolutions were adopted. The important among them being: Condolence on Mahatma Gandhi's death, the appointment of Indians to the magistracy and judiciary of Kenya, trial by jury for Indians and Indian Representation.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL

The last resolution, viz., Indian representation on the Kenya Legislative Council, was adopted after a lively debate lasting four hours in the open session. Speaker after speaker deprecated the stand of the Congress to ask for a division of the Indian Electoral Roll on the basis of "sympathy" for India and Pakistan. But leader of the Indian Elected Members' Organisation, the Hon. A. B. Patel, explained the circumstances that led the Congress to recommend to Government to "divide the Indian community on a political basis" instead of the "religious basis" as prevailing at present.

The resolution ratifying the Congress' stand to divide the electoral roll on the basis of sympathy for India and Pakistan was, however, passed by a large majority of delegates present at the session from all over Kenya.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Satyagraha In South Africa

Good-news is coming from Cape Town. "Coloured" men there have embarked on Satyagraha by entering en masse coaches on railway trains which had been reserved for Whites and in which non-Whites had been specifically forbidden to travel under the new regulations based on apartheid introduced by the Union Government. Though railway policemen were present in force, no action to eject the men or to put them under arrest is reported. It remains to be seen how the racial zealots now in power will take up the challenge thus openly offered to them by members of the "coloured" race. It is satisfactory to learn that in the ranks of White labour there is at least a section, viz, the communists who are backing up the satyagrahis in their righteous struggle. Such support might give a handle to the official circles to misrepresent the Satyagrahis as persons with communist leanings, but the observant world will not be deceived. If the Satyagrahis among the "coloured" people of Cape Province carry on their movement on the Gandhian lines of truth and non-violence their struggle is bound to be crowned with every success sooner or later.

China's "Christian General"

The death, in tragic circumstances, of the wellknown Chinese "Christian General," Feng Yu Hsiang, will be widely regretted. He had not been heard of recently, though his departure a few years ago to the United States out of the orbit of Chiang Kai Shek's influence was known. Feng Yu Hsiang was not only one of the ablest generals produced by China but also one who possessed rare integrity of character. He was a Christian in name as well as in reality, as all who came in contact with him testified. Because of his known independence of spirit, Chiang Kai Shek did not fully trust him or make the best use of his great military and administrative abilities, with the consequence that Feng Yu Hsiang lent his support to his Communist compatriots in the northern provinces. During the opening years of the last war he proceeded to Moscow but when Russia declared war on Japan and became an ally of China, he deemed it prudent to go and reside in the United States.

Disillusioned And United

The observations of "The Times" of London on the present situation in Malaya would have provoked amusement had the conditions there been less tragic than they are. The journal sees reason now to recognise the fact that all the four communities in Malaya, British Malayas, Chinese and Indians, are "in a highly critical mood" in respect of the administration. When the so-called federation of Malaya was ushered into existence, the world was assured by the British press, including "The Times", that a new era of peace, plenty and progress was about to dawn on Malaya and that, save for a few disgruntled chiefs, who stood to lose some of their power under the federal constitution, the people of Malaya as a whole welcomed the political reforms. The discontent among all the three leading communities, Malayas, Chinese and Indians, over the status assigned to each of them and the representation accorded to them in the legislative assembly was minimised by the official and pro-official propagandist agencies. That the lot of the native wage-slaves on the tin and rubber plantations owned and managed by the British had remained practically unaltered under the new dispensation was completely kept back from the knowledge of the world. The British game in Malaya has all along been the familiar one of "divide et impera", but all the three major communities, Malayas, Chinese and Indians, have by now come to see through it.

Welcome Decision

The Bombay Provincial Muslim League has acted wisely in deciding that it and all its affiliated bodies in the province, including the Provincial Parliamentary Board, "stand divested of all political activities". The decision is a little belated but is nevertheless welcome. Probably, political activities were tobooed by the resolution of the Indian Union Muslim League of March 10. But that resolution was variously interpreted and the Bombay League has removed all doubts about its own activities, the League Party in the Bombay Legislature having been already dissolved. It follows that the League Party in the Municipal Corporation should be automatically dissolved. The members of this Party are now free to join any non-communal party as they were not elected by a communal electorate. In fact even the League representatives in the legislature, though elected by a Muslim electorate, should now be free to join any non-communal party there. The League, like any other communal body, is free to carry on non-political activities. But it will be good for all communities to make. Common cause as far as possible even for non-political purposes.

Appeal To Workers

In a broadcast on Sunday night Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, reviewed the various measures the Government had carried through the legislature for the welfare of Labour and earnestly appealed to workers to do their part in the common task of increasing production. It is unfortunate, however, that many workers are being misled by Labour leaders who exploit them for party political purposes. However, the workers in general are being disillusioned and are refusing to be made pawns in a game of party politics. The Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has just adopted a resolution emphasising the need for more production and expressing "its determination to harness the active support of the working class of the country in bringing to fruition the efforts of the Government of India to bring down the cost of living and restore economic health in the country". No single cause can bring about this result more, effectively than speeding up production. And the greater the production, the greater must necessarily be labour's share of it.

Compulsory Basic Education

The Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education to find out ways and means to finance basic education is understood to have recommended three successive five-year plans in the first of which a subtantia, number in the age group of six to eleven would be brought to school, the third plan providing compulsory education for the age group of eleven to fourteen. But the Committee fears that, owing to financial stringeney, the whole programme may not be completed in all the provinces. If the scheme is otherwise feasible, financial stringency should not be allowed to delay its completion. However, it will be something if the first two five-year plans are gone through in all provinces so as to provide compulsory basic education for children between six and eleven years of age. The suggestion of three shifts in the same school building may not be practicable without lowering the standards of instruction. But it may be given a trial where capable trained teachers are available. We have greater doubts about the feasibility of what is called conscription of those who pass the matriculation examination to put in six months' service on a payment basis. Better results will be achieved if the six months' service is recognised as the filling of a term at college for an Arts course and if similar service by those who have passed the Vernacular School Final Examination and wish to be trained as primary teachers is recognised as part of their training.

A. I. R. Must Be A People's Radio

Sir,—Since the advent of freedom the role and status of All-India Radio has changed. In the regime it was a an all imperialistic Radio, indulging in the most anti-nationalist propaganda. Public opinion used to be thrown to the winds in the matter of programme planning.

It is, indeed, strange that even after the country has become free there has not been much change in the A.I.R. administration. Much importance does not seem to be laid on the requests of listeners who pay for mainting the broadcasting department. There is a drastic censoring of all 'talks' and in the matter of music and other programme even in a cosmopolitan zone like the Bombay station the main intention of the authorities appears to be to silence public opinion by all sorts of round about arguments rather than to endeavour their best to plan the broadcasts to satisfy the demands of the listeners.

Though Karnatak constitues a major area of Bombay Province adequate service is not given to the Kannada speaking people by Bombay Radio. Their repeated requests have had no sympathetic response and it is high time the Director General of All India Radio enquired into the state of affairs in the station. The plan of development announced by the Broadcasting Ministry will definitely take some time to become a "fait accompli" and till the scheme bears fruition the Director General must order all the regional stations now functioning to replan their broadcasts to serve as wide a circle of listeners as possible.—Yours, etc.,

RADIO PREMI

Russian Wheat

Sir,—We have recently read in your columns and seen pictures about a Russian ship arriving with Russian wheat in Bombay Are you sure it was Russian wheat, i.e., harvested in Russia because the Austral News (Bombay) for September '48 remarks "a token cargo of Australian wheat, flour and other items of food products is destined for Russia." The same issue of Austral News indicates that a further 3,750,000 bushels of Australian wheat in addition to the previous amount of 25,000,000 bushels already agreed upon, will be supplied by Australia to India. In these days of Headline Culture one naturally wonders if there is more or less propaganda value to a ton of "Soviet" wheat when compared to an equivalent number of bushels from Australia.—Yours, etc.,

PERPLEXED

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WARSAW, Sept. 5, (Reuter): Poland's "Number One Communist" Wladyslaw Gomulka has been relieved of his duties as General Secretary of the Polish Workers Party (Communist) it was officially announced here tonight.

The Polish President Boleslaw Bierut is to succeed him.

The decision to dismiss Gomulka was taken by a unanimous vote of the Central Party Committee and the communique announced that he agreed with the decision and confessed his "heretical view-point" in a self-critical speech to a plenary session of the Central Executive.

* * *

The A.P.I. says first hand information supplied by a prisoner of war reveals that high-ranking regular British officers are ranged against Indian troops on the Uri-Chakothi front in Kashmir.

This is all stuff and nonsense. The actual fact is that several British officers are holidaying in Kashmir as usual and are staying with Pakistan and Pathan friends who are also holidaying in Kashmir

* * *

According to a Karachi report, the Pakistan-Kashmir Commission "confidential" negotiations have in two days, Saturday and Sunday, completed three stages: (1) The Secretary-General, Pakistan went to Quetta after a meeting of the Cabinet, (2) He met the Quaid-e-Azam the next morning and returned to Karachi the same evening and, (3) Immediately after his return an emergency meeting of the Pakistan Cabinet was held at the Prime Minister's residence.

We, cannot, of course, be certain as to the next thirty stages of these elucidatory and clarificatory negotiations or when they will end and the next phase will begin.

But we are certain that it is unfair of the Pakistan Cabinet to bother the Quaid-e-Azam so much. Must it continue to insist on being spoonfed?

* * *

From recent press reports we gather that the problem of the rights and status of Choudhry Ghulam Abbas and Sardar Mohammad Ibrahim Khan has been solved by naming the former as "Supreme Head of the Azad Kashmir Government" and the latter as "President of the Azad Kashmir Government."

As a compromise it is most interesting and all that. But we cannot see how either of them can possibly enjoy the prerogative of being the "Supreme Head" of any "Azad Kashmir Government."

* * *

The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League has, we learn, passed a resolution preventing the Provincial League from conducting any political activities.

To those who ask specially why the Committee took such a long time in changing its garb, we say it is only human and natural to cling to old and favourite garments.

* * *

The Muslim League Party in the Bombay Corporation, however, proposes to go one better. In addition to liquidating itself as a Party, it is going to instruct its members that they should not form a new group but instead join the Congress Party individually or en bloc.

We are glad that the self-liquidated body will continue to exercise its right to issue necessary instructions to the members as to what they "should" or "should not" do.

Meanwhile, we look forward with very great interest to the-er-conversion of two-nation Leaguers into one-nation Congressmen—on instructions.

* * *

NEW MILK-TESTER DEVISED
Government Patent Offered For Exploitation

Press Headlines

And now for the milk.

* * *

Mr. Henry Wallace, Progressive Party candidate for the United States Presidency has been asked to file an affidavit that neither he nor his Progressive Party is affiliated "directly or indirectly" with the Communist Party.

If Mr. Wallace does file this affidavit he will sure be guilty of at least indirest perjury. He and his party are both involved in the anti-colour war campaign.

The U. S. State Department has announced partial relaxation of restrictions on the immigration of refugees of military age to Palestine from the American zones of Germany and Austria.

Naturally. And sensibly too.

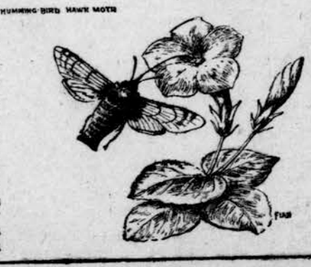
* * *

The Communist Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia praises Dr. Benes as a realist "who understood the signs and drew the consequences of experiences".

What else could the Czech Prime Minister say? But—poor Benes!

OPEN AIR

This is the season of caterpillars. The lush, tender growth of the monsoon gives them sufficient food, and every plant and tree seems to have its own special variety, for caterpillars are very particular, and relish only certain kinds of food. That is why, if we keep caterpillars in order to watch their development, it is most important to feed them only on the leaves of the plant on which they were found. The Humming Bird Hawk Moth lays her eggs on my gardenia tree and nibbled leaves soon betray the presence of the young caterpillars. They are smooth and green with a white line along either side and a yellow horn on the tail. The moth itself is very interesting, for while most moths fly by night and are protected by their dull colours this one flies by day, and for its protection from birds and the other enemies of the day it bears gauzy transparent wings that make it look like a large bee It has a heavy velvety body of green, red and yellow, and for added protection it has two "brushes" of black hairs which it shoots out when alarmed.



D. R.

U. N. TRUCE HELD UP IN KASHMIR

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the following principles as a basis for the formulation of a truce agreement:

The presence of troops of Pakistan in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constituted a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council, and the Government of Pakistan should agree to withdraw its troops from that State.

The Government of Pakistan would use its best endeavour to secure the withdrawal of the tribesmen and Pakistan nationals not normally resident therein.

Pending final solution the territory evacuated by the Pakistan troops should be administered by local authorities under the surveillance of the Commission, and, after the Commission's notification to the Government of India about the withdrawal of the tribesmen and Pakistan nationals, the Government of India should agree to withdrawing the bulk of their forces from the State in stages to be agreed upon with the Commission.

The Government of India may maintain within lines, existing at the moment, its forces which, in agreement with the Commission, are considered necessary to assist the local authorities in the observance of Lal and Order.

Kashmir's Future

In conclusion, the resolution proposed reaffirmation by the Governments, of India and Pakistan of their wish that the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be determined in accordance with the will of the people and to that end, upon the acceptance of the truce agreement, both Governments to agree to enter into consultation with the Commission to determine fair and equitable conditions whereby such free expression would be assured.

INDIA ACCEPTS

The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his letter of August 20 to the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Joseph Korbel, accepted the Resolution "in view of the clarification in the second part of the Resolution", and the Chairman appreciated the spirit in which this decision had been taken. Pandit Jawaharlal stated that the presence of the Pakistan troops in Kashmir was a material change which was not communicated to the United Nations Security Council and the conduct of the Pakistan Government was not only opposed to all moral codes as well as international law and usage but had also created a very grave situation. It was only the earnest desire of the Government of India to avoid any extension of the field of conflict that had led them to refrain from any action to meet the new situation.

PAKISTAN'S FEARS

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Zafrullah Khan, in his reply to-day to the Commission's Resolution, stated that the Pakistan Government would make it clear that the views of the Pakistan Government were not binding upon the Azad Kashmir Government nor did they reflect their views.

Though Pakistan was prepared to use its good offices towards the acceptance of the proposals of the Commission by the Azad Kashmir Government, it was the latter Government alone that had the authority to issue the cease fire order and conclude terms and conditions of truce.

He argued that the common ground of dispute was the accession of the State as a whole to Pakistan or India. The accession should be determined by impartial plebiscite. Interpreting the Resolution, Sir Zafrullah stated that the territories under the control of the Azad Kashmir Government should during the period of truce continue to be administered by the authorities in 'de facto' control and that the Azad Kashmir forces should remain intact.

As soon as the stage for holding a free and impartial plebiscite was reached, conditions of it should be put into operation which should override all arrangements existing during the truce period.

He held that the presence of Indian armed forces in Kashmir would militate against the restoration of peaceful conditions and conflict with the establishment of conditions for a free and impartial plebiscite

Sir Zafrullah maintained that the only effective method of stopping fighting in Kashmir was to provide clear and adequate assurance to Azad Kashmir and to the tribesmen that the structure of a settlement had been erected guaranteeing to the people of the State the free expression of their will in respect of the accession of the State.

COMMISSION'S ANSWER

Mr. Joseph Korbel, Chairman of the Commission, in his reply stated that the purpose of the Resolution was to effect a prompt cessation of hostilities and the correction of the conditions, the continuance of which was likely to endanger international peace and security.

Mr. Joseph Korbel added: "The Commission observes that your Government have found themselves unable to accept without reservation the proposals of the Commission as contained in its Resolution of August 13, 1948."

ZAFRULLAH'S LAST WORD

Following the release of the correspondence, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, in a letter to the Commission to-night, asked: "Since your letter of September 3, does not contain the precise and full record of the clarifications and elucidations of the proposal which were furnished by the Commission in the course of the discussions in our meetings of August 31 and September 2, may I venture to enquire whether the Government of Pakistan, in drawing up the statement of their views on the Commission's Resolution, have or have not been justified in replying upon the clarifications, elucidations and assurances orally furnished by the Commission in the course of their discussions?"

TEXT OF CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

The following Resolution was adopted by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan at its fortieth meeting on Friday August 13, 1948 in Karachi:—

The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, having given careful consideration to the points of view expressed by the representatives of India and Pakistan regarding the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and being of the opinion that the prompt cessation of hostilities and the correction of conditions, the continuance of which is likely to endanger international peace and security, are essential to implementation of its endeavours to assist the Governments of India and Pakistan in effecting a final settlement of the situation, resolves to submit simultaneously to the Governments of India and Pakistan the following proposal:—

I. "Cease Fire Order"

(A) The Governments of India and Pakistan agree that their respective High Commands will isuse separately and simultaneously a cease fire order to apply to all forces under their control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir at the earliest practicable date or dates to be mutually agreed upon, within four days after these proposals have been accepted by both Governments.

(B) The High Commands of the Indian and Pakistan forces agree to refrain from taking any measures that might augment the military potential of the forces under their control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (For the purpose of these proposals "forces under their control" shall be considered to include all forces, organised and unorganised, fighting or participating in hostilities on their respective sides.

(C) The Commanders-in-Chief of the forces of India and Pakistan shall promptly confer regarding any necessary local changes in present dispositions, which may facilitate the ceasefire.

(D) In its discretion and as the Commission may find practicable, the Commission will appoint military observers who, under the authority of the Commission and with the co-operation of both Commands, will supervise the observance of the cease-fire order.

(E) The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan agree to appeal to their respective peoples to assist in creating and maintaining an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations.

II Truce Agreement

Simultaneously with the acceptance of the proposal for the immediate cessation of hostilities as outlined in Part I, both Governments accept the following principles as a basis for the formulation of a truce agreement, the details of which shall be worked out in discussion between their representatives and the Commission.

(A) 1. As the presence of troops of Pakistan in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council, the Government of Pakistan agrees to withdraw its troops from that State.

(2) The Government of Pakistan will use its best endeavour to secure the withdrawal from the State of Jammu and Kashmir of tribesmen and Pakistan nationals not normally resident therein, who have entered the State for the purpose of fighting.

(3) Pending a final solution, the territory evacuated by the Pakistan troops will be administered by the local authorities under the surveillance of the Commission.

(B) 1. When the Commission shall have notified the Government of India that the tribesmen and Pakistan nationals, referred to in Part II A 2 hereof, have withdrawn, thereby terminating the situation which was represented by the Government of India to the Security Council as having occasioned the presence of Indian forces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and further that the Pakistan forces are being withdrawn from the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India agree to begin to withdraw the bulk of their forces from that State in sages to be agreed upon with the Commission.

(2) Pending the acceptance of the conditions for a final settlement of the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian Government will maintain, within the lines existing at the moment of the cease-fire, those forces of its army which in agreement with the Commission are considered necessary to assist local authorities in the observance of Law and Order. The Commission will have observers stationed where it deems necessary.

3. The Government of India will undertake to ensure that the Government of the State o Jammu and Kashmir will take all measures within their power to make it publicly known that Peace, Law and Order will be safeguarded and that all human and political rights will be guaranteed.

(C) 1. Upon signature, the text of the Truce Agreement, or a communique containing the principles thereof, as agreed upon between the two Governments and the Commission, will be made public.

Part III

The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan reaffirm their wish that the future status of Jammu and Kashmir shall be determine in accordance with the will of the people and, to that end, upon acceptance of the Truce Agreement, both Governments agree to enter into consultations with the Commission to determine fair and equitable conditions whereby such free expression will be assured.

NEHRU'S REPLY TO COMMISSION

The following letter signed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of the Government of India was sent in reply to the Commission's resolution of 13th August 1948:—On the 17th of August, my colleague, the Minister without Portfolio, and I discussed with you and your colleagues of the Commission now in Delhi the resolution which you had presented to us on the 14th instant. On the 18th, I had another discussion with you, in the course of which I tried to explain to you the doubts and difficulties which members of my Government and representatives of the Government of Kashmir whom we consulted, had felt as the result of a preliminary but careful examination of the Commission's proposals.

UNWARRANTED AGGRESSION.

During the several conferences that we had with the Commission when it first came to Delhi, we placed before it what he considered the basic fact of the situation which had led to the conflict in Kashmir. This fact was the unwarranted aggression, at first indirect and subsequently direct, of the Pakistan Government on Indian Dominion territory in Kashmir. The Pakistan Government denied this, although it was common knowledge. In recent months, very large forces of the Pakistan regular army have further entered Indian Union territory in Kashmir and opposed the Indian Army which was sent there for the defence of the state. This, we understand now, is admitted by the Pakistan Government, and yet there has been at no time any intimation to the Government of India by the Pakistan Government of this invasion. Indeed, there has been a continual denial and the Pakistan Government have evaded answering repeated inquiries from the Government of India.

In accordance with the resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations adopted on the 17th January, 1948, the Pakistan Government should have informed the Council immediately of any material change in the situation while the matter continued to be under the consideration of the Council. The invasion of the State by large forces of the regular Pakistan army was a very material change in the situation, and yet no information of this was given, as far as we know, to the Security Council.

INDIA'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The Commission will appreciate that this conduct of the Pakistan Government is not only oppose to all moral codes as well as international law and usage but has also created a very grave situation: It is only the earnest desire of my Government to avoid any extension of the field of conflict and to restore peace, that had led us to refrain from taking any action to meet the new situation that was created by this further intrusion of Pakistan armies into Jammu and Kashmir State. The presence of the Commission in India nas naturally led us to nope that any arrangement sponsored by it would deal effectively with the present situation and prevent any recurrence of aggression.

Since our meeting of the 18th August, we have given the Commission's resolution our most earnest thought. There are many parts of it, which we should have preferred to be otherwise and more in keeping with the fundamental facts of the situation, especially the flagrant aggression of the Pakistan Government on Indian Union territory. We recognise, however, that, if a solution of the Kashmir problem without further bloodshed, we should concentrate on certain essentials only at present and safeguard in regard to them. It was in this spirit that I placed the following considerations before your Excellency.

(1) The paragraph A. 3 of part II of the resolution should not be interpreted: Or applied in practice, so as

(A) To bring into question the sovereignty of the Jammu and Kashmir Government over the portion of their territory evacuated by Pakistan troops,

(B) To afford any recognition of the so-called "Azad Kashmir Government", or

(C) To afford this territory to be consolidated in any way during the period of truce to the disadvantage of the State,

(2) That from our point of view the effective insurance of the security of the State against external aggression, from which Kashmir has suffered so much during the last ten months, was of the most vital significance ad no less important than the observance of internal law and order, and that, therefore, the withdrawal of Indian troops and the strength of Indian forces maintained in Kashmir should be conditioned by this overriding factor. Thus at any time the strength of the Indian forces maintained in Kashmir should be sufficient to ensure security against any form of external agression as well as internal disorder;

(3) That as regards part III should it be decided to seek a solution of the future of the State by means of a plebiscite, Pakistan should have no part in the organisation and conduct of the plebiscite or in any other matter of internal administration in that State,

4. If I understood you correctly, A. 3 of part II of the resolution does not envisage the creation of any of the conditions to which we have objected in paragraph 3 (1) of this letter. In fact, you made it clear that the Commission was not competent to recognise the sovereignty of any authority over the evacuated areas other than that of the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

As regards paragraph 3 (2), the paramount need for security is recognised by the Commission, and the time when the withdrawal of Indian forces from the State is to begin, the stages in which it is to be carried out and the strength of Indian forces to be retained in the State, are matters for settlement between the Commission and the Government of India.

Your Excellency, you agreed that part II as formulated, does not in any way recognise the right of Pakistan to take any part in a plebiscite.

5. In view of this clarification, my Government, animated by a sincere desire to promote the cause of peace and thus to uphold the principles and prestige of the United Nation, have decided to accept the resolution.

Accept, your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Sd/- JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
Prime Minister, India.

Commission's Reply To Delhi

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (API).—The following is the reply from the Chairman of the Commission to the letter from the Government of India dated the 20th August, 1948: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communicated dated August 20, 1948, regarding the terms of the resolution of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan which the Commission presented to you on the 14th of August, 1948.

The Commission requests me to convey to Your Excellency its view that the interpretation of the resolution as expressed in Paragraph 4 of your letter coincides with its own interpretation, it being understood that as regards point (1) (C) the local people of the evacuated territory will have freedom of legitimate political activity. In this connection, the term "evacuated refers to those territories in the state of Jammu and Kashmir which are at present under the effective control of the Pakistan High Command.

The Commission wishes me to express to Your Excellency its sincere satisfaction that the Government of India has accepted the resolution and appreciates the spirit in which this decision has been taken.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration. (Sd.) JOSEF KORBEL, Chairman.

Pakistan's Letter To Commission

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (API).—The following is the reply from the Government of Pakistan to the Commission's resolution of 13 August, 1948: The Government of Pakistan have had under serious and anxious consideration the proposals made by the Commission in its resolution of the 13th August 1948 and the clarifications and elucidations of its provisions that the Commission has since furnished in the course of discussion and in writing. They are now in a position to transmit to the Commission their views on these proposals as clarified and elucidated by the Commission.

NOT BINDING ON AZAD KASHMIR GOVT.

They desire to make it quite clear at the outset that these views are the views of the Government of Pakistan and not as such in any sense binding upon the Azad Kashmir Government, nor do they in any manner reflect the views of the Azad Kashmir Government. They note that it is the intention of the Commission to hold discussions with Azad Kashmir representatives as individuals, and they do not doubt that these representatives will convey to the Commission the views of their Government on the proposals of the Commission. The Government of Pakistan would at all times be prepared to lend their good offices to persuade the Azad Kashmir Government to accept the view of the proposals of the Commission which the Pakistan Government themselves take, but such acceptance must rest finally with the Azad Kashmir Government themselves.

As has already been explained to the Commission: political control over the Azad Kashmir forces vests in the Azad Kashmir Government, and it is the latter Government alone that has authority to issue a cease-fire order to those forces, and to conclude terms and conditions of a truce which would be binding upon those forces.

It must further be stressed that the struggle for the liberation of Kashmir was initiated by Azad Kashmir, now represented by the Azad Kashmir Government, and that that Government is a necessary party to any settlement of the Kashmir question. Indeed, this view is implicit in the proposals of the Commission itself, in as mush as these proposals postulate a course of co-operation between the Commission and the local authorities in several respects.

QUESTION IN DISPUTE

It is common ground that the question in dispute with reference to the state of Jammu and Kashmir is the accession of the State as a whole to Pakistan or India, and that this question is to be determined by the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite.

With regard to the conditions of the plebiscite, the Commission has explained that it will be guided by the terms of the Security Council resolution of the 21st April, 1948, setting forth the conditions for a plebiscite subject to such modifications as the Commission might determine with the agreement of the Governments of Pakistan and India. In interpreting the terms of the Security Council's resolution the Commission will no doubt be guided by the explanations offered by the sponsors of the resolution during the course of the discussion of the resolution in the Security Council.

As a result of the clarifications and elucidations furnished by the Commission, the Government of Pakistan understand that the Commission's resolution of the 13th August, 1948, seeks to achieve the objectives outlined below: First, a cease-fire order in accordance with the proposals set out in part I of the resolution, so that the fighting may be brought to end.

CEASE-FIRE LINE

Secondly, that the conditions of a truce, the period of which the Commission is anxious to reduce to a minimum, be agreed upon in accordance with the proposals set out in Part II of the Commission's resolution. These proposals contemplate the actual determination of the cease-fire line and the sychronisation of the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Governments of Pakistan and India shall be arranged between the High Commands of the two Governments and the Commission, and that all territory under the authority or control of the Pakistan High Command, including Gilgit and the Areas under the control of Azad Kashmir, shall during the period of the truce continue to be administered by the authorities which are in de facto control of it at the time of the cease-fire, and that no civil or military officer of the Government of India or of the State Government shall enter into or exercise any authority over it.

The Azad Kashmir forces shall remain intact, i.e. shall not be disarmed or disbanded. The surveillance contemplated by the Commission over the local authorities does not imply the exercise of control over or interference with the administration.

RESTORING PEACEFUL CONDITIONS

Thirdly, that this period be utilised towards restoring peaceful conditions throughout the territories of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, so that once that was achieved to a reasonable degree, the conditions for preparing and holding a free and impartial plebiscite could be put into effect forwith. The Commission would also consider during this period, along with the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, any proposals suggesting additions to, or modifications of, the conditions set out in part B (Articles 6 to 15, both inclusive) of the Security Council's resolution of the 21st April 1948.

Fourthly, that the Commission proceed to prepare and hold the plebiscite at the earlies possible date. As soon as this stage is reached the conditions of a free and impartial plebiscite shall be put into operation and shall override all arrangements in operation during the period of the truce which are inconsistent with these conditions.

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE)

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

Decide To Celebrate Mahatma's 80th Birth Anniversary

NEW DELHI, Sept 6 (A.P.I.): The next annual session of the Indian National Congress will be held at Jaipur on December 18 and 19.

The Congress Working Committee which met today under the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prasad decided that the open session will be preceded by a two-day session of the A.I.C.C. on December 16 and 17. The committee adjourned till September 8 when it will consider the report of the States Committee regarding reorganisation of the Congress in the acceding States.

The Working Committee also decided to celebrate the eightieth birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi next month, the celebration to last for a fortnight. During this period, efforts will be made to collect funds for the Gandhi Memorial Fund. An official resolution on this subject will be adopted by the Committee at its next meeting on September 8.

As the members of the Working Committee assembled at the Congress President's house to discuss a 'routine business' the Congress Economic Committee after a serious deliberation held under the chairmanship of Pandit Nehru at the latters Chamber in the Council House arrived at a decision on the economic situation of the country with special reference to inflation and high prices. The resolutions of the economic committee, it is understood, will be placed before the public shortly.

Indian Goodwill Mission For Ethiopia

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): The Government of India is sending a Goodwill Mission to Ethiopia in the third week of this month according to an External Affairs Ministry communique.

The communique says:—With the agreement of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, the Government of India are sending a Goodwill Mission to Ethiopia. The Mission will consist of Sardar Sant Singh, President of the All-India Nationalist Sikh Party, as leader, Shrimathi Ammu Swaminathan, M.C.A., and Mr. H. L. Khanna as members: Mr. C. J. Stracey will be the Secretary of this Mission. The Mission is expected to leave India in the third week of September and will spend about two weeks in Ethiopia.

Hurricane Hits Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Sept. 6, (Reuter): A 90 miles-an-hour hurricane hit Melbourne today stripping the roofs off a housing estate of converted army huts at Camp Fell.

The high winds uprooted trees, some of which fell across the city's railwal-lines and held up traffic.

Telephone wires and wireless masts were down all over Southern Victoria

CHANDERNAGORE, Sept. 6 (API): Chandernagore is likely to go to the polls about the end of October or early in November, to decide the question of merger with the Indian Union.

Colonial Rule On Non-Self-Governing Territories

RUSSIA'S CRITICISM AT UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE

GENEVA, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Soviet delegate, A. Kulagenkov, made a 90-minute attack on Colonial rule at the United Nations Committee on non-self-governing territories tonight. He accused Britain, France and Belgium of reducing the peoples of their African colonies to slavery and serfdom.

A new Soviet attempt to gain United Nations' recognition of the Indonesian Republic was shelved today for later debate by the General Assembly 16 nations special committee on non-self-governing territories. Russia's Minister to Switzerland, M.A.O. Kulagenkiv, protested against inclusion by the Netherlands Government of the Indonesian Republic territory in statistics and other information submitted to the United Nations on the Netherlands colonies.

The Indonesian Republic is an independent territory, so proclaimed by the will of its people, M. Kulagenkov added.

Britain, France, Belgium and Denmark all colonial powers, announced they would move amendments to the Soviet proposal as soon as it came up for discussion.

The Netherlands delegate said his Government in its list of colonies had referred to Indonesia as "territory now called the Republic of Indonesia."

Mr. J. Fletcher Cooke (Britain) held that each colonial power alone was competent to decide which of its territories had reached a sufficient degree of independence to be omitted from the list of its colonies.

SHIVA RAO'S APPEAL

Mr. Shiva Rao (India) appealed for time to study the Russian proposal. "The situation in Indonesia being fluid, it is difficult to take a decision at this stage", he said.

With a view to compelling the French Government to submit reports to the United Nations on social, economic and educational conditions in French Indo-China, India today formally proposed a definition to be adopted by the United Nations of a non-self-governing territory.

The French delegate had earlier stated that the status of French Indo-China no longer justified its inclusion in the report which France submits to the United Nations on her colonies.

NEW SOVEREIGN OF NETHERLANDS

Queen Juliana Takes Oath At Amsterdam's 'New Church'

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6. (Reuter): Queen Juliana to-day took the oath as "Sovereign of the Netherlands" in a simple, impressive ceremony at Amsterdam's historic "New Church".

Princess Margaret, representing King George VI was among the 3,000 people in the church who heard the new Queen take her vow exactly 48 hours after the abdication of her mother, Queen Wilhelmina.

There was no religious ceremony and no coronation—though a crown stood on a table before the throne, in symbol of the Queen's rank.

At 9 a.m., 101 navy guns crashed out a Royal salute across the harbour, as guests began to arrive.

At eleven the main procession left the Palace, headed by four Heralds—leaders of the war-time resistance movement—in traditional costume.

Queen Juliana walked by the side of her husband, Prince Bernhard, who was in military full dress.

Queen Juliana decorated her mother with the Knight's cross in the military Willems order, first class, declaring it "my first act of Government as Queen".

ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT.

Then, addressing the members of Parliament, she declared: "Not only must Holland remain afloat amid the storms of world events, it must determine its own course and try, together with other peoples, to set the course of the whole world fleet.

Many good intentions are expressed, many plans are made. Shall we realise them in striving for social justice, cultural development and economic prosperity in our small country with its large population, in regulating our relations with the peoples of Indonesia, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles on the basis of freedom, independence and equality, in fulfilling out task among the peoples and in the arena of world relations.

Yes, we can and shall realise them, we shall realise what lies in our power. God helps those who help themselves. If we do not do it, and think too much of the sacrifices, then we run the risk of foundering.

At the close of the Queen's speech everyone stood as she took the constitutional oath.

Then Dr. A. Karenburg, President of the Joint Houses of Parliament, addressed the Queen, welcoming her on behalf of the nation.

He uttered the solemn declaration of installation, afterwards confirmed by each of the 300 members of the parliament individually.

MOUNT HIBOKHIBOK ERUPTS

MANILA, Sept. 6 (UPA).—Mount Hibokhibok blew the top off its second crater last night, spouted flame and telescoped two gigantic pillars of smoke 15,000 feet over Camiguin island.

Both craters are glowing with volcanic activity and the town of Cagayan felt slight tremors this morning.

All residents in the danger zone, which embraces northern Camiguin within a radius of nine kilometres from the shores of Mindanao Sea, were evacuated by provincial authorities and constabulary officials. About 16,000 were evacuated by nine vessels. Estimated loss to agricultural and private property is 500,000 pesos.

Geophysicists expect further volcanic activity.

Military Training In C. P. Schools And Colleges

NAGPUR, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): Schools and colleges in C. P. would soon receive military instruction from trained teachers, said Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Education Minister of C. P. in a talk from the Nagpur station of the All-India Radio, tonight.

Mr. Gokhale said that senior and junior cadet corps would soon be established and before the end of 1948 the government scheme for national cadet corps was expected to be put into operation.

Mavlankar In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, arrived here tonight from Delhi. He will leave for Bombay on the night of September 12.

SIND HARIJANS FOR CUTCH

Evacuation By Sea After Monsoon

BOMBAY, Sept. 6 (UPI): Two-hundred thousand Harijans in Sind (Western Pakistan), who are reported to be anxious to migrate to the Indian Dominion, will be evacuated by sea as soon as the monsoon is over, it was learned here today.

The Sind Harijans will be brought to Kandla, in Cutch, where they will be provided work on the ovelopment of Khandla into a major port and for building Gandhidhan, a new city to be raised in the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, which is to be the future homeland of non-Muslim evacuees from Sind Province. —(UPI)

ONE INSURGENT SHOT DEAD IN PERAK

Military Operations In Terrorist Area

IPOH (MALAYA), Sept. 6 (Reuter): One insurgent was shot dead and three captured in a 45-minute battle during police and military operations in the notorious terrorist area round Sungei Siput, in Central Perak State.

Siamese currency notes were among articles found in a hut. A military patrol was fired on by about 30 insurgents using Bren and Sten guns. The Patrol found a cluster of recently repaired huts around which the insurgents had built trench fortifications.

One of the patrol was shot at and wounded in the leg when the patrol encountered a second insurgent camp.

ACTOR DECLINES TO APPEAR BEFORE JURY

HOLLYWOOD, September 6 (UPA): Movie actor Robert Mitchum and actress, Lila Leeds, declined to appear before a Los Angeles county grand jury until their attorneys complete a thorough investigation of the marijuana-smoking charges against them.

The pair were asked to appear before the grand jury tomorrow to tell their side of their arrest along with dancer, Vicky Evans, and real estate agent, Robin Ford, last Wednesday.

Dr. Benes' Funeral To Be Held On Wednesday

PRAGUE, Sept. 6 (Reuter): The body of Dr. Eduard Benes was today lying in State in the Pantheon of the National War Memorial on a Prague hilltop.

Women and children sobbed as they filed past the coffin, the strains of music played from an organ in the impressive high-ceilinged chamber.

The queue of those who wished to pay their last respects to the ex-President stretched more than two miles into open fields beyond the suburbs of Zizhov.

The lying-in-state is to continue till tomorrow midnight and the State funeral is to be held on Wednesday.

By his own wish, Dr. Benes is to be buried in the garden of his country villa at Sezimov Usti.

Stop Press

THIRTEEN KILLED IN FLYING BOAT CRASH

OSLO, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Thirteen people were killed when a Norwegian Airforce Catalina flying boat crashed in thick fog on a mountainside outside Bergen.

The pilot and one other man were seriously injured.

The plane was on a routine training flight to Bergen with a crew of nine and six passengers.

25 HOSTILES KILLED ON NAUSHAHRA FRONT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (API).—Twenty-five hostiles were killed and wounded in an engagement west of Naushahra on September 4, says today's communique on Kashmir.

BIG FOUR FAIL TO AGREE

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPA).—The Russian Government disclosed officially today that the Big Four Powers have failed to agree on the status of any of the former Italian colonies in Africa.

200,000 CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE

NANKING, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Nearly 200,000 Chinese Communist troops were today reported awaiting orders to start a general offensive along a 150-mile front flanking the Peiping-Hankow railway.

RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Parliament Passes Bills To Aid Refugees & Sponsor Schemes Of Land Development

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): The Indian Parliament today resumed discussion on the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (land acquisition) Bill.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that every one sympathised with the refugees on their plight. Government had been doing their utmost to cope with the task and a lot of refugees appreciated what had been done for them. It was were creating trouble for their personal benefit. Notwithstanding all this, he hoped that Government would go ahead with their policy. The refugees needed two things—jobs and shelter for themselves and their families. If these two things were given to them they would be happy. He knew the difficulty of finding jobs for every refugee but houses were an absolute necessity. Government should proceed rapidly with the building of houses. Until shelter was provided, refugees would be justified in saying that their morality and security were not safe.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi said that Government should build houses in such areas where the refugees could find some employment. There was no use putting up houses in places where people could not live. Government should also ensure that the lands acquired were not agricultural lands. Otherwise they would be creating another refugee problem.

Chaudhry Ranbir Singh said that the refugees should preferably be resettled on the lands and houses vacated by the Muslims who have migrated to Pakistan. If, however, certain people had to be dislocated in order to resettle the refugees, then the Government must see that they were given land and accommodation somewhere else. If care was not taken in enforcing this measure, then it was liable to create another class of displaced persons.

Mr. Ram Sahai suggested that a house should not be requisitioned if it was being used by the owner himself. The 48-hour notice for vacating a house, he felt was not sufficient. The scheme for giving compensation to those who would be affected by the operation of this Bill was defective and was not governed by any definite principles. He complained that the Bill sought to give too much power to Government officials a number of whom, he said, were corrupt.

Sardar Bhupinder Singh Mann said that right from the beginning the Government had dealt with the problem of refugees on a charitable basis and had never treated it as a national problem. Now that pity had given place to violence and force in dealing with refugees. The Government, he said, should spare the use of force against these refugees and employ it somewhere else where it was really needed and could bring about beneficial results. The efforts of the Government so far had not been to rehabilitate refugees but to prevent them from settling themselves. He suggested that when houses were acquired for refugees, the space in them should be rationed and distributed on an equitable basis.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta supported the bill and said that the Province of Delhi had shown all possible hospitality to the refugees and its people had tried their best to help them in resettling. It would, therefore, not be correct to include Delhi among those Provinces which had shown their unwillingness to absorb refugees.

Those who criticised the Government for its rehabilitation policy overlooked the magnitude of the problem. The criticism should be constructive and the critics must try to understand the difficulties of the Government. A much more helpful atmosphere would be created if the people started stressing what the Government had achieved in this field.

"EXPLOSIVE PROBLEM"

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena said that his experience as a member of the Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation showed that in spite of the efforts of the Government and enormous amount of money spent, they had not achieved very much. The problem of rehabilitation was the most explosive problem before the country and yet the Government was not really trying to solve it but was merely tinkering with it. Seven million displaced persons could be a serious threat to the State. This bill too, he felt, would not solve the problem effectively.

A Bill of a much more comprehensive character was required for the purpose. The Bill is applicable only to Centrally Administered areas and Prof. Saksena said that the Government must come forward with similar measures with regard to other Provinces. Delhi was full of refugees because the Government had failed to rehabilitate them properly in other parts of India.

Sardar Hukam Singh said a study of the problem of rehabilitation would reveal that while the Government had succeeded in doing certain things, the number of things that still remained undone was much greater.

Shrimati Durga Bai said that it was wrong to say that all provinces except Delhi had refused to absorb displaced persons. Madras had offered to absorb a large number of refugees but the refugees were not willing to go and settle down there. The Government should see that the refugees were distributed evenly among the Provinces.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, said that the Government had accepted the responsibility to resettle in life each and every refugee.

Besides this the Government had taken the responsibility to rehabilitate, as far as possible, urban refugees in urban areas. The Government was also trying to get the same professions for the refugees as they held previously.

Referring to the complaint that all provinces were not showing willingness to accept and absorb refugees, Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena said that refugees from States like Bahawalpur were unable to get lands in the East Punjab because the provincial Government said they were not Punjabies. Then how could people complain if the U.P. also closed its doors to them?

NO PRIVATE LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS

With the funds at the disposals of the Government it was not possible for it to give private loans to individuals. He had therefore, recommended that co-operative societies might be formed and loans might be given only through them. The Government also had a proposal to form a Co-operative Health Centre.

People said that the cities of the East Punjab were overcrowded and no more persons could settle there. But his information was for example that there were lying vacant in the city of Patiala alone 8,000 houses left by Muslims.

"No Government or Minister can help them unless they choose to help themselves. No Minister can shoulder the responsibility of solving a problem of such a magnitude without the co-operation of the people and a healping hand from tee entire nation", he concluded.

BILL PASSED

The House accepted an amendment moved by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, to the effect that the compensation paid for land acquired under the Bill should be the market value at the time of acquisition or the value on September 1, 1939, with an addition of forty per cent.

The Bill was passed.

LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BILL

After a brief debate, the House also passed the Food Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram's Bill to provide for the preparation and execution of land development schemes, reclamation of wasteland and control of private forests and grass land in the provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.

The Food Minister explained the intention was to set up some type of machinery to speed up the formulation and execution of schemes for agricultural developments which were beyond the capacity of individual agriculturists.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava welcomed the bill and recalled that the Select Committee had so framed the bill that it could in fact be treated as a model and applied to any District anywhere in the country.

Mr. Mukut Behari Lal enquired whether it was propose to have only one land development board and one commissioner for both Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and whether it was proposed to set it up at Delhi. If this was so, Ajmer-Merwara would not get the attention it needed. Two separate boards and commissioners should be constituted.

Mr. Deshbhandu Gupta recalled his recent visit to the United States where he had seen thousands and thousands of acres of land being sown by using aircraft. Even if no researches were conducted by ourselves, he pleaded that the country and the Government should at least take advantage of the results of researches made in other countries and utilise them for the benefit of the country.

PLEA FOR MODEL STATE FARMS

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena urged that the scope of the bill might be extended so as to permit the development boards to set up model state farms which would inspire and induce the neighbouring farmers to follow suit on similar lines.

FOOD MINISTER'S REPLY

The Food Minister, replying to the debate, said the various proposals before Government for economising expenditure did not contemplate cutting down of expenditure on schemes directly related to agricultural development. The provisions of the bill did not, he pointed out, contemplate the creation of a single board for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. There would be separate boards for the two provinces. On the question of the right type of men being chosen to execute the schemes, he agreed that it was necessary. The question of state farms was much wider in scope and was not included in the bill. Most of the holdings in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara were individual holdings and unless they were confiscated there could be no state farms. But the Bill provided for voluntary and even in some cases compulsory cooperation by all the owners of individual holdings. This he thought, would ensure serve the purposes in view.

The Bill was passed.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAW SILK INDUSTRY

The House passed Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee's Bill to provide for the development under Central control of the Raw Silk Industry and for that purpose to establish the Central Silk Board, as reported by the Select Committee.

Mr. Satish Chandra, Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, Mr. Tirumala Rao, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. K. Santhanam and Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena took part in the discussion.

NO CESS ON COTTAGE INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, said that one of the major changes made by the Select Committee was to exclude the possibility of imposing any cess on silk produced through Charka-cottage industry production.

The time when the cess would be imposed would be decided by Government after consultation with the Board, which was fully of a representative character.

The Indian Silk Industry, he pointed out, was facing a crisis. The price of imported silk was much lower than the price of Indian made silk and unless some definite steps were taken in the matter for the purpose of improving the quality and reducing overhead expenses, it would be very difficult for Indian silk to hold its head high in competition in the world market. The powers given by the Bill would enable Government to go ahead with the development of silk industry in India. He had also referred the matter to the Tariff Board.

Dr. Mookerjee added that Mysore, the biggest silk producing area, had assured the Government of its wholehearted co-operation. Jammu and Kashmir had been included in the scope of the Bill in the hope that it would come in.

AJMER-MERWARA TENANCY BILL

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram moved that the Ajmer-Merwara Tenancy and Land Records Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Jairamdas said that the tenants of the "Istimrardars" (feudal chieftains- in Ajmer-Merwara were tenants-at-will with the result that they were at the mercy of the landholders. The tenantry had been suffering under innumerable abuses the Bill was largely based on the U.P. and Bihar Tenancy Bills and the Bills of some of the other Provincial Governments except that to suit the conditions prevailing in Ajmer-Merwara, some modifications had been made. In the main, the Bill was intended to safeguard the security of tenure of the tenants, to fix a statutory rent and provide for the right of transfer.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava, Member for Ajmer-Merwara, said that while welcoming the measure, it must be admitted that the underlying principle of the Bill was the presupposition that the landlord and tenant would continue to exist in Ajmer-Merwara.

Pandit Bhargava had not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

SIND GOVERNOR PROTESTS

"Unwanted" Inquiry By Pakistan Finance Ministry

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): The Secretary to the Governor of Sind is understood to have protested to the Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan against what he has characterised as an "unwarranted" inquiry by the office of the Accountant-General, Pakistan Revenues, from the Sind Governor's establishment asking the latter to submit their estimates of expenditure for the current year in view of the reported move of the Sind Governor to shift his headquarters from Karachi.

The Secretary to the Governor is understood to have submitted that the inquiry was totally uncalled for as there was no foundation to the presumption that the Governor was contemplating the shifting of his establishment.

An explanation from the Accountant-General, Pakistan Revenues, has been asked for by the higher authorities, it is learned.

SIR AKBAR HYDARI IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (API): His Excellency, the Governor of Assam, Sir Akbar Hydari, who had been to Delhi for periodic consultations, arrived in Calcutta yesterday, accompanied by Lady Hydari. They are staying at Government House as guests of H. E. the Governor of West Bengal, and leave tomorrow morning for Gauhati, en route to Shillong.

Sir Akbar Hydari, informally met the Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, and other Ministers of West Bengal at the Secretariat and was with them for about half an hour.

The West Bengal Ministers took the opportunity of discussing with Sir Akbar certain matters concerning the two Provinces, West Bengal and Assam.

BRITISH T. U. C. ENDORSES U. S. POLICY IN EUROPE

Repudiates Moscow's Claim That America Is Preparing For War

LONDON, Sept. 6 (U.P.A.): Britain's all powerful Trades Union Congress, representing 8,000,000 workers, today endorsed America's foreign policy in Europe and repudiated Moscow's claim that the United States is preparing for war.

Voicing the solidarity of the working classes here with the United States, the first woman president of the annual Labour Congress, 55-year-old Miss Florence Hancock, told the opening plenary session today it was a wicked and dangerous falsehood "that either American or British policy aims at provoking a third world war."

"What has been happening and is still happening in Berlin is proof to the contrary," declared Britain's Number One woman labour leader. "If our government were a party to a conspiracy with the United States Government to go to war against the Soviet Union, enough pretexts could have been found in the last few months."

On the contrary, she asserted, American financial aid was aimed at preserving the peace of the world.

"Let us be clear about this if we are in doubt about anything else," said Miss Hancock. "If the offer of American aid to Europe could be perverted from its declared purpose of protecting the political integrity of European nations and promoting their recovery, then the British trade union movement would have no part in it. We stand by our undertaking in this matter resolutely and with our eyes open.

"We are satisfied that economic recovery, no less for our own country than for Europe and the world, depends upon our acceptance and intelligent utilisation of the economic and financial resources which the people and the government of the United States have undertaken to place behind our own efforts to make ourselves independent of all such extraneous aid."

The trade union's woman president similarly welcomed the Cripps proposals to set up a Council of American and British experts which would bring technical advisers from the United States to help this country modernise its industrial methods and so increase productivity and accelerate economic recovery.

"There are misunderstandings as well as misrepresentations about the purpose of the proposal to set up an Anglo-American Advisory Council," she declared. "It has been suggested that it will enable American technicians and efficiency experts to 'instruct' British industry in methods of production which we are too slow or stupid to find out ourselves. We must realize that we can learn something from present day practices in industry in the United States."

Miss Hancock praised the Socialist Government's measures on behalf of labour and the nation pointing out:

Firstly, in the distribution of essential food and household commodities no country in the world is handling its resources better or more equitably.

Secondly, the health of the nation was never better and no country in the world had provided a more comprehensive health service.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Thirdly, unemployment has practically disappeared.

Fourthly, unemployment benefit is on a better scale than ever before.

President Hancock's review was optimistic and deliberately avoided anything but a cursory reference to the main issue which will evoke wordy battles during Congress debates, that is, the question of pay raises.

There is a growing revolt among workers in favour of repudiating the government's economic plan under which both wages and prices are frozen.

This will provide the main clash in Congress discussions. As many of the Union leaders are afraid there will be a revolt among delegates in favour of wholesale claims for wage boosts, Britain's economic dictator, Sir Stafford Cripps, has been called in to speak on behalf of the Cabinet on the seriousness of Britain's position. Cripps is due to address the Congress tomorrow to ask for a truce in the demands for wages adjustment claiming that the only chance for the government to pull the country through its present crisis is for workers to accept the long-term plan aimed at bringing down costs to give greater value to wages rather than to increase wages with the inevitable result of a further jump in costs. He will appeal also for increased production.

If Cripps can win over the rebels he will score the greatest triumph of his career. The Attlee Cabinet recognises that if the Congress vote should go in favour of the general wage demands it may seal the fate of the Socialist Government. Cripps, therefore, is the peacemaker. Repudiation by the trade unions of his economy plan for freezing wages and prices will, it is predicted, swing the mass of voters against the Socialists at the next general election and ensure a Conservative Party victory.

MAJOR CLASH LIKELY

MARGATE (Kent), Sept. 6 (Reuter).—A major clash between the main body of Britain's nearly 8,000,000 Trade Unionists and a Communist minority struggling for stronger representation in the higher councils of the Trade Union Congress is expected to develop during the 80th meeting of the Congress, which began here today.

There is only one leader with Communist affiliations on the General Council of the movement at present —Mr. A. F. Papworth, nominee of the powerful Transport and General Workers' Union.

This year four candidates with Communist identification have been nominated.

The election of four Communists is generally believed here to be a very remote possibility, but the Communist representation in Congress is likely to make a fierce fight for its nominees. A clash with Communists was foreshadowed today in the presidential address of Miss Florence Hancock, second woman to preside over a Trade Union Congress in the whole of its 80 sessions.

PLEA FOR 'UTMOST LOYALTY'

War Secretary Emanuel Shinwell called on the Trades Union Congress to give its "utmost loyalty" to the Labour Party from now on, in preparation for the next general election.

"There can be no doubt that the next election will be, from the standpoint of the Labour movement, the most critical we have ever engaged in, "he told the annual conference of the T.U.C. which opened here today.

We shall be fighting for our existence. On the other hand, another Labour victory will enable us to consolidate our gains and push onward with further and beneficial social and industrial schemes, thus making the people feel that Britain is really a country worth living in." Emphasising that "valuable results" had already been achieved from nationalisation of industry, he said the Government must be ready to make "additional experiments in this important field", and "must not be deterred by opposition nor intimidated by politicians with axes to grind."

Mr. Shinwell added that the Government should not be afraid to exercise a higher measure of direction in the conduct of privately owned industry. It should use the co-operative movement and extend municipal effort.

ROAD TRANSPORT NATIONALISATION

Continued from Page 1

and Poona-Pandarpur pockets will be completed.

To meet the requirements of its programme of development the State Transport Department has entered into a contract with foreign manufacturing firms for 800 chassis. Half of these are Chevrolets, Forts and Studebakers, three makes which have, for the present, been standardised for petrol tests. The rest will comprise Leylands and Albions which have been standardised for Diesel tests.

Pre-Fabricated Bodies

The seater capacity of these buses varies from 20 to 35 passengers, according to the size and make of the bus. However, the bodies at present in use, though comfortable by prevailing standards, are not equal to the higher standard set by the authorities for future development. It has therefore been decided to import foreign fabricated bodies on a trial basis. With this end in view 225 prefabricated bodies have been ordered from the United Kingdom and are expected to be delivered by October. On arrival they will be assembled by State Transport technicians. It will be a purely departmental operation.

The work of the State Transport department does not end with the organisation of bus services. The organisation of en route facilities, such as waiting sheds and canteens at all important halts and terminals, is also being undertaken simultaneously with the main plan. A chain of canteens on the lines maintained at railway stations is envisaged. Clean and wholesome food—both vegetarian and non-vegetarian—will be served at these canteens which will be run on non-communal lines.

Blueprints for the construction of passenger waiting sheds at all important halts and junctions from which buses start, with depots and booking offices adjoining, are being prepared. A central station has been planned for Poona and it is proposed to develop this into a major controlling station. It wil be in charge of a Divisional controller, who like the controllers of other divisions, wil be directly responsible to the Provincial Transport Controller. The station will have waiting rooms, booking offices, garages, canteens and rest room for the staff. A large plot of land at Sunkersett Road, Poona, has been acquired by the Government to house the divisional offices and its various departments.

As a corollary to the operation of the bus service, the organisation of out agencies for the booking of parcels and luggage is being undertaken in collaboration with the railways, who, so far, have a monopoly in this sphere. Thus a complete service is being organised covering all essential aspects of transport.

No proper or adequate estimate of the probable running costs or of probable income has been made. But in the course of his speech in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. Morarji Desai, who was the sponsor of the resolution on the nationalisation of Road transport gave rough figures based on the operation of existing companies. According to these estimates the annual working costs were expected to be less than Rs. 5 crores and the earnings anywhere from Rs 5 crores and a half to Rs. 7 crores and a quarter.

Service Main Motive

Mr. Desai had then explained that the chief motive of Government in this undertaking was the convenience of the public and not profit. At the same if the Government could make profit after assuring reasonably good service to the public at reasonable prices, there would be nothing wrong in doing so. The best form of taxation was one where a tax was levied for direct services rendered, he had added.

Bearing these considerations in mind fares have been maintained as low as nine pies per mile, with an increase of 50 per cent in the upper class and in luxury buses which run non-stop. According to estimates of the earnings of the three routes now operating, gross income averages Rs. 100 per bus per working day.

On an average about six to seven persons per bus have so far been employed. These included drivers, conductors, checkers, inspectors and cleaners. Several of them were employees of private concerns operating bus services and have been for the first time assured of a steady income and security of service. There has also been a standardisation of wage scales and as far as the labour force is concerned nationalisation has been an unmixed blessing.

The speed and efficiency with which the first six pockets of this ten crore project have been organised promises earlier fulfilment of Governments nationalisation plans. At the time the Legislature set its seal of approval on the scheme of nationalisation, Government had announced that the scheme would be completed in three years. If the progress made during the last three months is any index, the scheme will be completed much earlier than the three year target.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR ASSAM?

SHILLONG, Sept. 6 (API).—The Government of Assam, it is understood, are now considering a scheme for the immediate establishment of a Planning and Development Board, more or less on the lines recommended by the Advisory Plannin Board appointed by the Government of India.

The proposed Board, it is gathered, will function as a body for fixing priorities and targets for different development projects, as well as for examining and co-ordinating the major schemes.

On those 'difficult days'—

Why Hamper Yourself with

Belts—Pins—Pads?

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A Doctor Invented it.

TAMPAX is medically proved. It uses the well-tried principle of 'internal absorption' Made of soft, highly-compressed surgical cotton, TAMPAX is as effective as a pad seven times its size. It is ever-comfortable—and each TAMPAX is sealed in its own special applicator: the most hygienic protection you could wish for. Hands need never touch it: changing is quick, disposal easy.

It never shows

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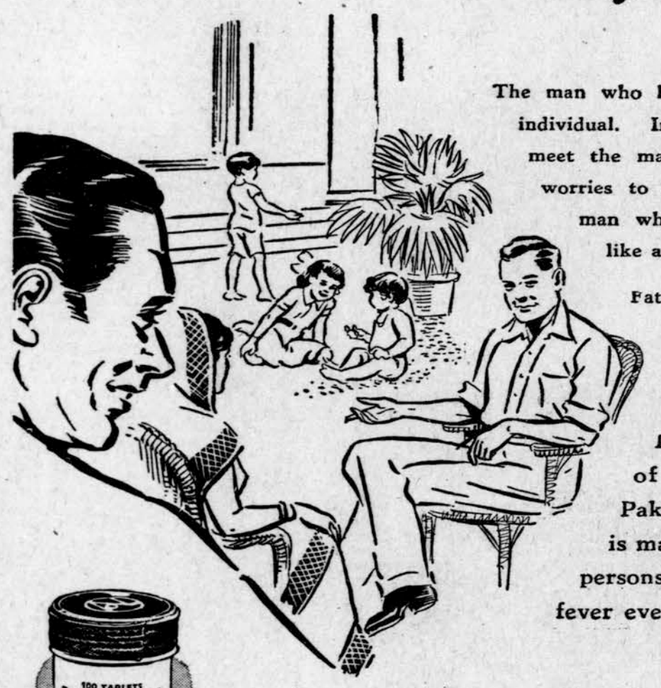

The man who has no worries is a unique individual. Indeed, it is refreshing to meet the man who has cut down his worries to a minimum; especially the man who has real responsibilities—like a family.

Father has many cares. Important perhaps above all is anxiety for his family's health.

The greatest single form of ill-health in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon is malaria. Some 100,000,000 persons suffer from its ravaging fever every year.

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CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS COCHIN NEW DELHI KANPUR KARACHI RANGOON COLOMBO

PH.

Indian Bankers On Present Inflationary Situation

NEED FOR RADICAL REVISION OF FINANCIAL POLICY

The rising spiral of prices and costs has assumed serious dimensions; and unless immediate action is taken with determination to arrest further deterioration, the situation will get out of hand.

The present situation has arisen because of shortage of the essential necessaries of life accentuated by large scale smuggling from India into Pakistan, lack of the sense of responsibility on the part of workers, redistribution of purchasing power in favour of the farmer and the factory worker and its spasmodic impact on the limited supply of goods. Government expenditure has, during a period of decreasing real national income, been increasingly rapidly and important sources of income have been lost for sentimental reasons. The simultaneous rise of prices of goods and fall in the prices of equities indicate the complexity of situation and, relatively speaking, the subsidiary importance of monetary factors.

There is need of radical revision of the financial policy of the Central and Provincial Governments. Rigorous retrenchment of expenditure and simplification of the administrative machinery, postponement of the ambitious schemes of expenditure on the development of social services and general realization on the part of public authorities at all levels that we are for some time in for a regime of austerity. The country, under the existing circumstances, cannot afford prohibition and reduction in taxation—particularly in the rate of income tax—is essential to stimulate effort and expand production.

An all-out effort has to be made to increase production.

This would require:

(a) the removal of transport bottlenecks;

(b) an increase of internal food supplies;

(c) better procurement machinery for foodgrains and an appeal to the good sense of the cultivator by various methods with a view to persuade him to sell his surplus;

(d) the establishment of new factories;

(e) an increase in the hours of work and the introduction wherever possible, of three shifts;

(f) relief from taxation of new enterprises for the first few years;

(g) the banning of strikes and lockouts and

(h) a co-relation of wages to the quantity and quality of output.

From the monetary point of view it is essential to mop up surplus purchasing power and restrict credit when it has inflationary effects.

SURPLUS PURCHASING POWER

Most of the surplus purchasing power is now in the hands of farmers and workers. They have not yet acquired the habit of using their money to advantage and are hoarding it. These hoards and money in the hands of the richer classes have to be tapped; and, in the opinion of the bankers, the most promising method of dishoarding this purchasing power is the issue of Bearer Bills by important banks in convenient denominations.

It is desirable to restrict the grant of credit by banks when it produces inflationary effects. A general embargo on leading by banks would be a very indiscriminating measure and undesirable on that account. An increase in the rate of interest, as a restrictive measure, would increase general nervousness and disinclination to enter into commitments for long periods and inflict serious, if not irretrievable, injury on banks, Insurance companies and other investment institutions. But selective credit control, confined to particular areas and trades, under the general supervision and direction of the Reserve Bank, would serve a useful purpose and could be introduced with advantage. In the administration of these controls, the Reserve Bank should consult the representatives of Banks.

The bankers, generally speaking, are impressed by the administrative difficulties of reimposing controls and are sceptical of the ability of Government to undertake large scale public enterprises. The situation being serious, it is necessary for Government to take a short-term point of view and adhere to conservative economic policies.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Sales Of Belgium Francs To India

The International Monetary Fund sold 100 million Belgian francs to Norway and US $8,060,000 to India in June, against Norwegian kroner and Indian rupees respectively, it was reported today. This is the second sale of Belgian francs made by the 46-nation financial institution, the first such transaction having been a sale of 300 million Belgian francs to the Netherlands in May.

These transactions bring total sales by the Fund up to the equivalent of US $25,246,705 for the current fiscal year, or a total of US $631,291,704 since the commencement of operations. Sales have involved US dollars, Belgian francs and British pounds.

Foreign Trade Of France

French Exports, since the beginning of the present year, have increased faster than imports.

The increase of imports (tonnage) has been of 32.40 per cent in May and 53.83 per cent in June, while the increase of exports has reached 54.82 per cent in May and 85.11 per cent in June, compared with the same months of 1947.

Exports of siderurgic products reached, in May 1948, 59,000 tons against 21,400 for January, February and March 1948; in smelting products exports in May 1948 were of 1,461 tons against 620 in 1938; in April 1948 5,583 cars were exported against 1,608 in 1938; 1,613 trucks were exported in April 1948 against 200 in 1938.

In the first three months of 1948, 6,231 small clocks were exported against 1,410 in 1946.

New York Cotton Market Closed

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 New York Cotton and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges remained closed today.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

MYSORE SPINNING Rs. 8 Final payable on September 15.

POONA ELECTRICITY Rs. 4 interim payable on 15th September.

INDIAN COPPER 1.65d. payable on 30th September.

KOHINOOR MILLS Rs. 6 interim payable on 14th September.

AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY Rs. 1/8 payable on 21st September.

BOMBAY DYEING Rs. 12/8 interim payable on 30th September.

TATA OIL Rs. 2 yearly payable on 1st October.

BRADBURY MILLS Rs. 50 payable on 18th October.

CENTURY MILLS Rs. 8 interim payable on 4th October.

BHARAT SPINNING Rs. 2 yearly payable on 30th September.

POSSIBILITY OF EXPORT TRADE WITH IRAQ

Need For Long-Term Policy

BOMBAY, Sept. 5 (API): "India has a potential market in Iraq, and if the Government of India designs its export policy on a long-term basis, it is possible to sell to Iraq considerable amount of merchandise which today is being imported into Iraq from western countries and South American states", said Mr. Hashim Khalil, Consul General for Iraq in Bombay, in an interview here.

Iraq, which was formerly known as Mesopotamia, was quite a strange country to India as far as trade was concerned. The entry of the Indian expeditionary forces into Iraq in 1914 carried with it the seeds of the Indian overseas commerce, which ultimately terminated and grew into a moderately flourishing trade between the two countries. Indian merchants contracting to supply the army found their way into Iraq with the forces of occupation, and introduced what then appeared to be "petty trade."

EXPORTS OF PIECEGOODS

There had been considerable development of India's trade with Iraq since 1914, the Consul General said. World War II gave an opportunity to the Indian textile trade to export to Iraq cotton and woollen piecegoods. Exports of cotton piecegoods developed to such great dimensions, that the authorities in India found it necessary to introduce measures of control. Particularly all the lines of communications were closed for countries around Iraq, and consequently India's exports of cotton piecegoods to Iran, Syria, Turkey and Arabia were consigned through Basrah. "It is up to the authorities in India to consolidate the existing relations and to expand them where possible", the Consul General added.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS

The principal exports from Iraq to India during 1945 were:—

Grams, pulses and flour valued at Rs. 192,099, dates Rs. 59,35,240, and horses Rs. 260,000.

The principal imports from India to Iraq during 1945 were:—Iron cast iron and steel valued at Rs. 58,186, Cotton piecegoods (25,026,590 sq. metres) Rs. 2,13,12,866, sugar Rs. 17,34,306; tea Rs. 34,97,840, soap Rs. 18,64,466, matches Rs. 656,933, artificial silk piecegoods Rs. 114,693, glass and glassware Rs. 3,34,600, jute bags Rs. 38,47,400, hides, skins and leather Rs. 8,02,240 and coffee Rs. 10,31,133.

Continuing the Consul General said: "Iraq is situated on the trade cross-roads. It will be to India's interest to give her the best in textiles at competitive rates, maintain a specific standard in leather and other trades, and generally improve the quality of goods which have found their way into Iraq in the wake of the Indian military mission."

Sales Of Pakistan Treasury Bill

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Mail)

A Press Communique issued by The Manager, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi regarding tenders for the treasury bills says:—

Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000/- of three months' Government of Pakistan Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 31st August, 1948 Total amount offered was Rs. 2,50,00,000/-. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-6 were allotted 10 p.c. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 50,00,000/- the average rate of accepted tenders being Re -/5/- per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 25,00,000/- of three months' Government of Pakistan Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 7th September upto 11 am. at Karachi and upto the close of business on Monday the 6th September at Lahore and Dacca. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 10th September.

Anglo-U.S. Manoeuvres In Nuremberg

LONDON, September 6. (Reuter): A British composite contigent of all arms, numbering about 12,000 men will operate under United States command during autumn training manoeuvres in the Nuremberg area of Germany from September 8 to 18, it was learned at the War Office today.

The British contingent will include a parachute battalion, a squadron of armoured cars and a battery of gunners with ancillary troops.

The operation will be the first joint Anglo-American manoeuvres since the end of the war.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The Local bullion market was officially closed to-day, but as usual business was done on a moderate scale.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 173-4 and declined at Rs. 172-14 on scattered selling. At this level there was professional buying and Silver price improved at Rs. 173-7. At this level the demand was satisfied and thereafter under small selling the market receded at Rs. 173-4 Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 174-12.

Forward business in Gold remains suspended, while in ready small turnover was reported at Rs. 116-8. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 77-8.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	174 0 0
Forward Silver	172 14 0
Ready Gold	115 15 0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The cotton market was fairly steady with improved buying which hardened quotations.

It is generally believed that trading in new crop months would begin on Thursday evening after the decision of the general meeting. It is talked that the market will remain open between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. for trading.

The market opinion is divided over the question of 3/4 inch staple or 25/32 inch staple basis for the new crop but if the general body favours 25/32 inch as basis for hedge contract, market observers look for some improvement in prices.

At the moment the market is more interested in crop prospects as there is utter absence of rains in some districts where cotton crop is deteriorating.

The market opened steady at Rs 528 for September delivery and advanced at Rs. 535 on improved buying Thereafter the market reacted on scattered realising and September was quoted at Rs. 532.

Thereafter under improved buying September delivery advanced at Rs. 537 and reacted at Rs. 534.

The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September ..... Rs. 536 0 0

Cotton Market To Remain Closed

The local cotton market will remain entirely closed on Tuesday and will remain open from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The local produce market was closed today and no business was reported in groundnuts, linseed and oils. However, forward business in castorseeds May delivery was transacted.

At the opening castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 120-4 and declined at Rs. 119-15 under small profit taking. At this level there was active professional buying and the market firmed up at Rs. 120-14. Thereafter, there was cessation of buying support and the market steadied at Rs. 120-12.

Towards the close there was increased buying and castorseeds May delivery closed at 2 p.m. at Rs. 121-5.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The market continued steady with a limited business passing.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 99/6 ex-voucher three per cent loan 1949/52 100/12 Si three per cent loan 1957 102/6 Si three per cent loan 1959/61 102/2 three per cent loan 1870/75 100/7 four per cent loan 1960/70 110/11 ex-voucher.

BANKS: Central Bank 85 Hindustan Commercial Bank 27/8 Reserve Bank 112 United Commercial Bank 60/14.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 12 Elgin Mills 18/8 New Victoria Ordy 3/13.

COAL: Bengal 432 Exdiv Bhalgora 9/1 Burrakur 20 Central India 6/13 Equitable 39/8 Jainty Central 1/14 Searsole 8/12 Talcher 4/8 Western Bengal 5/4.

JUTES: Barnagore 271 Belvedere 300 cum div Fort Gloster 437 Fort Villian 268 Gourepore 610 Howrah 29/9 Kanknarrah 265 St Kelvin 315 Megna 138 National 27/8 Nuddea 85 Minings: Indian Copper 2/8.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron and Steel 25/10 Jessop and Co. 18/9 Kumardhubi Eng 9/4 Steel Corpn 20/13 Textile Machinery 8/2 Steel Corpn. Pref. 121.

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone Calley Cement 7/10 Calcutta Electric 22/12 Alluminium Corpn 6 BIC 7/14 Calcutta Alluminium Corpn 6 BIC 7/14 Calcutta Trams 21/4 Jardine Henderson 166 Martin Burn 14/11 Rohtas Industry 8/6 Titaghur Paper 39/6 Assam Saws 6/13 India General Navgi 104 India Steamship 10/15.

SUGARS: Buland 18/2 Cawnpore 31 Champaran 29/6 Dyer Meakin Breweries 10 Ct Cawnpore 31 Champaran

TEAS: Birpara 192 Ex-div Ledo 170 Sis New Teral 18/4 Sapoi 25/2 Tukvar 18.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

Cotton ready old crop Sind Nt 84, Punjab 289-F 102, Lsa 89, Four F 81.

Rates nominal No business. New Crop Sind Nt Oct./Nov. 73 to 76, but nothing doing Pakistan Government announcement regarding their export policy and fixation of monthly quottas for India had no effect upon market though general opinion viewed it bearishly on theory that Indian exporters will not be able to utalize full monthly quotas if present high prices of Pakistan cotton were maintained.

Cottonseeds Nt 8/3, Desi 9/2, Rapseed 104/8. Steady. Small business.

Gold Tejabi 105/4. Sovereigns 73/8. Silver coins 117/0, market ruled easy.

CALCUTTA, September 6 (UPI): Governor of Bihar has declared the iron and steel industry to be a public utility service within the meaning of the Industrial Dispute Act.

Company Reports

BHARATKHAND TEXTILE MFG. CO. LTD.

According to the reports of the Directors the Company made a gross profit of Rs. 12,27,604. From this Rs. 2,03,442 spent for machinery and building repairs are deduced, and Rs. 8,240 credit balance of the last year's Paid A/c the total amount of profit comes to Rs. 10,32,402. After making provisions for depreciation reserve dividend reserve, machinery renewal funds and income-tax account the balance of Rs. 82,402 is distributed as under by Directors.

1700 shares of the 1st issue

1700 shares of the 2nd issue

1700 shares of the 3rd issue of 'C' capital shares for 12 months from 1-1-47 to 31-12-47 at the rate of Rs. 2 per share Rs. 10,200. 1700 shares of 4th issue of 'C' capital for three months annas 8 per share Rs. 850 on 1700 shares of 'B' capital for 12 months Rs. 17-8 per share Rs. 29,750. on 1700 ordinary shares for 12 months Rs. 15 per share Rs. 25,500 and to charity Fund Rs. 10,000. The balance of Rs. 6,102 was to carry forward to next years P. and I. A/c.

The Directors have proposed to capitalise a sum of Rs. 85,000 from the Reserve Fund of the Company, and to issue from the amount so capitalised 1700 'C' capital shares (fifth issue) and to allot them to the ordinary shareholders.

Pakistan Issuing Its Own Currency Notes

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, September 4.

With the cessation of Government of India's currency notes of being "legal tender" in Pakistan after September 30, 1948, arrangements are being made for the early issuing of the Pakistan's own new currency notes.

New notes of Rupees one and two denominations are at present being printed in London. These new one rupee notes will be light blue, while the two rupee notes will be greenish in colour. No portraits have been used on these notes. The crescent and the star, the Badshahi Mosque of Lahore, the Lahore Fort and the minaret of Jehangir's tomb have been used for designs on these notes.

The designs for five rupee, ten rupee and hundred rupee notes are almost ready and awaits the approval of the Pakistan Government for being sent to press. The hundred rupee note will have a picture of Central Directorate of the State Bank of Pakistan, printed on one side.

All these new notes are expected to be put in circulation by December this year and in the meantime India notes with the words "Government of Pakistan over printed on them will be in circulation all over the Dominion.

Hapur Market Rates

HAPUR, Sept. 6.

SATURDAYS CLOSING: Silver 159/2, Gold 109, Gur Fagun 9/10/9.

TODAYS: Silver Forward 158/14, Opened 158/21, Gold Forward 108/12, Opened quiet.

Gur Ready 14/8, Fagun 9/11, Opened 9/9/9, steady. Good speculative buying suport.

Bardana ready 109, Red 117, Asuj 104, Oct. 114, Wheat 25/22/8, Gram 18/12, Barley 13/4, Peas 12/12, Arhar 12/10, Moong 19, Urd 19/12, Sarson 25, Mustardoil 67, Oilcake 8/6, Cottonseed 14, Groundnut 17, Oats 9/8.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Sept. 6.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 100, Ungarbled 95, Cocoanut 110/112/8, Dry 150, Cocoanut oil 480, Copra Office 335, Dilpasand 340, Madrasnottam 330, Pepper Wynaad 1425, Country 1385, Dryginger Chernad 450, Ernad 425, Coffee Robusta 155, Timber Pali 50/65, Junglewood 30/40, Vellapine 45/55, Benteak 40/50, Teak 60/100, Mango 3/4/3/12, Teak 15/20, Rosewood 15/10.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Sept. 6. (Reuter). With operators always willing to seize upon a new excuse to explain away the inactivity of London stock markets. This week's Trade Union Congress was offered as the main reason for today's idleness in domestic issues.

British Government Securities were occasionally firmer but the overall turnover was small

Little or no interest was displayed in industrials. Three was, however, selective support for breweries and irons and steels with staveley iron and coal featuring with an increase of one and six pence at eightzero and six whilst aircrafts and motors were quietly irregular.

Both the foreign bond and rail market were neglected and oils experienced a very quiet day.

The only bright spot was the Kaffir section where keen interest was displayed in the free state issues by Cape and local speculators plus a certain amount of public interest. Gains upto five Shillings were registered in this section which closed on a firm note despite profit-taking which shortened some of the initial advances. In the latter part of the session farwestern were also supported under the leadership of westwits which was five shillings higher at sevenone and three.

Cutch Hundi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Sept. 5.

Hundi buying Koris 310.
Hundi selling 311.
Silver Rs. 157.
Gold Rs. 111.

Move To Curb Britain's Electricity Consumption

LONDON, September 6. (Reuter): Factories and commercial undertakings in Britain will be liable to court action this winter, if they use more electricity than the maximum fixed by the Government as part of its plan to avert a power breakdown.

This new effort to curb the Nation's electricity consumption was announced here today by Sir Frederick Leggett, Chairman of the London and South-Eastern Regional Board for Industry.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES ISSUE

Indian Merchant Chamber's Reply To Questionnaire

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, in their reply to the questionnaire issued by the Linguistic Provinces Commission regarding proposed provinces of Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, says:—In the opinion of the Committee, the problem raised by the reference to the Commission resolves itself into the following main issues:—

1. Whether any re-distribution of provincial boundaries having regard to the existing circumstances is justified or desirable?

2. If, for reasons of a political character, regrouping of provinces is deemed unavoidable, whether the present time is opportune for the purpose? and

3. If, notwithstanding the merits of the question from the larger national point of view, it is ultimately decided to proceed with the work of re-distribution, what should be the basis on which the same should be attempted, insofar as the territories covered by the present questionnaire is concerned and with particular reference to the future of the City of Bombay?

INOPPORTUNE TIME

In the first place, the Committee are of the considered view that the present time is singularly inopportune for considering this question. The country is confronted with problems of a varied nature. The solution of these problems is demanding the undivided attention of both the Government and the governed. It is extremely desirable that national energies should not be diverted at such a juncture in the discussion of issues which are essentially sentimental and which, at any rate, are not of very great significance in the solution of the immediate problems before us. First things must come first and before we talk of re-grouping of provinces, we must first achieve the essential pre-requisite of consolidating our present political situation. Just one year has passed since the country attained freedom. As a nation, we are still in a period of transition. The draft of the future Constitution of Independent India is ready and it is yet to be finalised by being subjected to the normal procedure of legislative approval and sanction. Thus, the problems inherent in the existing fluid political situation are of a sufficiently intricate and of a varied character as to call for our undivided attention for sometime to come.

In addition, we find the economy of the country heavily battered by the impact of the effects of continued shortages in essentials of life. This has led to a good deal of discontent. Past efforts for correcting the disequilibrium in our economic conditions have not achieved the expected result and we find ourselves more or less overwhelmed by the problem. It is quite obvious that success of our efforts to secure smooth progress for our work in the constitutional sphere will, to a large extent, depend upon the effectiveness of the measures which we are able to devise for revitalising the country's economy.

OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS

There are also other outstanding problems, the significance of which on our political position and future cannot be overlooked. The developments in Kashmir and Hyderabad contain germs of internal political instability and a peaceful solution of the tangle of intrigues involved in the relationship of these two areas with the Dominion of India is a condition precedent to our taking in hand more seriously the work in the constructive sphere. The uncertainties connected with the existing international political situation also call for a greater measure of caution and preparedness as, notwithstanding our determination not to get ourselves embrolled in the international power-politics, in the existing context of affairs, we cannot escape the consequences, direct or indirect, and the difficulties caused by any major political conflict elsewhere. All these considerations point to the need for our giving our undivided attention at this moment to the task of consolidating our political conditions, ensuring greater internal security and making the country prepared to meet all emergencies.

The Committee are not merely raising fears of an imaginary character when they suggest that the controversies and bitterness let loose by proposals connected with regrouping of provinces will be another fissiparous factor and might result in developments of an ugly character. The happenings in Bengal/Assam border contain their own warning. The controversy that is raging between Bengali and Behari leaders over the reallocation of the villages situated on the border of the two provinces emphasise the fact that swayed by sentiment, people are apt to forget as to what is just and fair. The Province of Bombay, under its present administration and territorial set-up, is comparatively free from serious internal troubles. The Province, again, is, from the economic standpoint, one of the most important provinces in the Indian Union as a whole, and much is expected of this Province in the achievement of the paramount task of securing an immediate improvement in the over-all productive and economic resources of the country. The people of the Province, who, by the bond of common ties, at the moment are concentrating on the furtherance of the main task, may, by the passions let loose by linguistic controvercies, find themselves in differing camps, consequently leading to a dissipation of energies in the pursuit of dogmas, which, at any rate, are not of a vital or fundamental character in the existing state of affairs.

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

It will not be out of place to mention here that the setting up of new provinces at this juncture will also involve consideration of certain administrative issues. The country is experiencing dearth of trained administrative personnel. The demand for such trained personnel has of late increased because of our having undertaken new obligations. There is also some anxiety on account of expenditure on administration. The impact on our general economy of the forces released by continued deficit budgetting has been causing some anxiety and if more administrative units are set up, there would be avoidable duplication in administrative expenditure. Administrative convenience and the need to reduce administrative expenditure are further strong reasons against any step in the direction of setting up new provinces and administrative units at the present moment.

Having submitted that the present time is not at all opportune for a decision on this issue, my Committee would take this opportunity of raising the question as to whether any re-distribution or re-grouping of provinces is at all necessary or desirable in the altered circumstances, now confronting the country. The proposals for re-distribution of provinces had their origin in the political conflicts of the past, when the country was fighting against foreign domination. Demarcation of provincial boundaries under the old political order might have had its own defects; but the problem in its entirety has to be reviewed and re-examined in the light of the developments of the recent past.

DEVELOP AS NATION

Firstly, we have to develop as a Nation. The re-distribution into provinces or areas is mainly an issue involving factors like administrative economic and convenience. Anything, which in the present context of affairs will militate against the country as a whole developing full national consciousness, has to be avoided. No provincial unit or administration, however, compactly and scientifically formed, can hope to survive and become by itself a progressive unit, unless the central structure of our edifice, namely the Indian Union, is sufficiently entrenched and is made strong and secure by the loyalty and affiliation, and wherever necessary by the willingness to surrender their separate identities, of the provincial units. The country will be missing the lessons of history, if it does not guard itself against the inevitable consequences of administrative fragmentation. The greatest need of the moment is to strengthen the Union Government and to rally round the structure of that Government. On the one hand, we have been congratulating ourselves on the measure of integration achieved by the assimilation of some of the Indian States into the administrative jurisdiction of contiguous provinces. This process of integration and the consequent unifying effect are no doubt steps in the right direction. On the other hand, we are called upon to consider proposals which will have the reverse effect of disrupting and disturbing the homogeneity already existing in areas which form a common administrative unit. My Committee venture to submit that the 'raison detre' of regrouping of re-distribution of provinces requires to be reviewed and re-examined from the point of view of the larger ground of national interests and expediency. At all events, they are of the strong view that no step would be justified, which is not conducive to the progress of the efforts for achieving greater political and economic integration of the Nation as a whole.

RE-GROUPING OF PROVINCES

Regrouping of provinces, wherever justified or necesary, should not be attempted merely on linguistic considerations. Such re-grouping should essentialy be on a rational and scientific considerations, guided by a variety of factors, political, economic, geographic, administrative convenience, etc. After the country has stabilised her present political position, after the new Constitution has had a chance of functioning for a period of years, after the efforts to bring about normalcy in all essential sphere of life have attained a fair measure of success and after our leaders are free from the immediate political pre-occupations both internal and external, the question of re-grouping can, if at all necessary in the light of the then existing circumstances, be examined from all relevant standpoints and aspects above referred to. There is no need to give any special significance or priority for this matter at this stage and my Committee are strongly of the view that both on grounds of expediency and in the interest of securing a dispassionate examination of the problem purely from the scientific aspect, the Linguistic Provinces Commission will be well advised in recommending to those concerned that the matter at all events should not be proceeded with at this stage.

(To Be Concluded)

SAVE INDIAN INVESTOR

Calcutta Stock Exchange Chief's Telegram

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4, (A.P.I.): The President of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association has sent telegrams to India's Prime Minister for grams to India's Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Minister for Industry and Supply, stressing the importance of the 'investor' to a Government wishing industrial development and necessity of saving the investor by all means and at all costs.

CALICUT MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

CALICUT, Sept. 3.

Coir Yarn Beypore 135-145, Quilandy 145-155, Fibre Garbled 100, Ungarbled 10, Coconuts Raw 105, Dry 160, Coconut oil 480, Copra Office 330, Dil Pasand 340, Madrasnottam 350, Pepper Wynaad 1,450, Country 1,400, Dry Ginger Chernad 450, Ernad 425, Coffee Robusta 152-8, Timber Pali 50-60 Junglewood 30-35, Vellapine 40-47-8, Benteak 40-50, Teak 70-120 Mango 3-4-8, Teak 10-17-8, Rosewood 10-17-8.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

KANDLA AS SITE FOR MAJOR PORT ON WEST COAST

"BEST SUITED TO REPLACE KARACHI"

Government Of India Accept Committee's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN A RESOLUTION PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY ISSUED TODAY, HAVE ACCEPTED THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE WEST COAST MAJOR PORT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE THAT THE MAJOR PORT ON THE STRETCH OF COAST COVERING KATHIAWAR AND CUTCH SHOULD BE SITED AT KANDLA.

The Government's observations on the recommendations of the Committee are as follows:—

The Government of India agree that the need for a major port is immediate and imperative.

The advantages and disadvantages of the site at Kandla as well as those of other likely sites have been examined in details, and on an overall appreciation of all relevant factors, the Government of India are satisfied that Kandla is the most suitable port for development having regard to the needs of the entire area to be served. It was realised from the beginning that water supply was an important factor and in the light of further investigations, the Government of India feel that it would be safe to assume that there are resources for an adequate water supply both to the port and port town.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

The Government of India have accordingly come to the conclusion that a decision should be made in favour of Kandla as the site of the future major port, and that preliminary measures should be put in hand immediately to implement this decision. These measures include, in addition to the freezing of land values which has already been done, the appointment of a resident harbour engineer, the development of both broad and metre gauge railway connections and a reference to 'ad hoc' committee of engineers for advice on all technical points including such further steps as may be necessary to ensure a sufficient water supply.

The Government of India agree with the recommendation that all the existing ports of Kathiawar should be placed under one Port Commission which should, in their opinion, also include Okha and Verawal, and hope that the State Governments concerned would take early steps to this end.

The Resolution concludes: "The Government of India desire to express their appreciation of the services rendered by the Chairman and members of the West Major Port Development Committee for their concise and valuable report which has been of great assistance to the Government of India in assessing the position and reaching a prompt decision."

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Holding that the need for a major port on the stretch of coast covering Kathiawar and Cutch is immediate and imperative, the West Coast Major Port Development Committee in its report, just published, has recommended Kandla, in the gulf of Cutch, as the site for the new major port. "At Kandla," says the Committee, "we have found a natural deep water harbour adjacent to high land, where a port can be constructed quickly and developed to any extent which trade may justify . . . . Its geographical position is best suited to replace the port of Karachi in its service to the hinterland."

The Committee which is presided over by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai was appointed by the Government of India in February this year to investigate, among other things, (1) whether a deep-sea port on the Kathiawar-Cutch coast, for the accommodation of ships of large size and tonnage at all seasons of the year is required and, (2) if so, where it should be sited, having regard to construction and maintenance costs, allied transport developments, possibilities of developing existing ports and the needs of the entire area to be served.

SURVEY OF COAST LINE

The Committee scrutinised a large mass of documents such as admiralty charts, engineering reports, local surveys, etc. and made a survey of the 700-mile long coast, inspecting existing ports and all likely sites for the new port. Discussions were also held with representatives of the various States and trade and commercial interests.

The immediate and imperative necessity for a major port on the Kathiawar-Cutch coast will be obvious, says the report, if one considers that the loss of Karachi to the Indian Dominion following partition there is no big port along the 1,000-mile long coastline between Bombay and Karachi to serve the vast hinterland. Again, a large part of the traffic so far handled by Karachi has since partition been diverted via Bombay, resulting in difficulties of handling at the latter port and this has in turn accentuated the strain on an already overburdened railway system. Relief to this overworked rail transport can be afforded by the opening of more ports and thereby substantially reducing rail leads to and from the hinterland. Shorter rail leads mean lower transportation costs, which would be to the advantage of the trade and the general public.

KANDLA, THE CHOICE.

After explaining the Committee's line of approach to the issues before it, the report discusses at length the merits and demerits of existing ports and possible sites for the new port on the coast line of Kathiawar and Cutch. The Committee's final choice is Kandla, all the others having been discarded as they do not fulfil one or the other of the conditions laid down by the Committee for a major port.

Kandla Creek, situated at the eastern end of the Gulf of Cutch, constitutes a natural sheltered harbour and is easily navigable. It has maintained a depth of water of over 30 feet since 1851 although a bar has formed at the entrance in recent years. The land on the west bank is only two or three feet below high water and presents no serious reclamation problem. The geographical position of Kandla, says the report, is best suited to replace the port of Karachi in its service to the hinterland. As between Kandla and Karachi, Delhi is 656 miles from Kandla as against 783 miles from Karachi from Kandla as against 733 miles from Karachi.

OTHER ADVANTAGES.

The other advantages of Kandla are:

(1) The deep-water sheltered harbour in close proximity to high land affords quick and economical development into a major port.

(2) Economy of construction and maintenance: low cost of reclamation and comparatively little dredging.

(3) Considerably shorter rail leads to the hinterland.

(4) The undeveloped and unexploited nature of the territory of Cutch, covering 1,700 sq. miles of which the two Ranns of Cutch comprise 900 sq. miles. There are great potentialities for the development of industries such as salt, cement, glass and fishing and development of vast mineral resources, e.g. Gypsum, Lingnite, Bauxite etc.

(5) Unlimited availability of land for the port area.

Kandla could be developed, in the first instance, to handle up to 2-3 million tons of cargo per annum, by the construction of berths facing the creek. The site lends itself to the construction of an impounded dock if necessary.

REMEDIABLE DISADVANTAGES.

The Committee points out certain disadvantages in respect of Kandla which, however, are remediable without much difficulty and at an economic cost. They are the bar at the entrance to the creek, non-existence of rail communications and inadequate water supply at present. In regard to the bar, the Committee is of the opinion that it could be removed by dredging. Further, the water in the creek is only very slightly silt-laden, and the fact that the remainder of the creek has maintained a great depth of water for many years is a further indication that the bar could be removed.

As regards the second defect the Committee has proposed two rail connections—a broad gauge line from Jhund to Kandla, a distance of 137 miles, at an approximate cost of Rs. 6 crores and a metre gauge railway line, 174 miles long connecting Deesa Radhanpur, Piprala and Kandla at a cost of roughly Rs 4 1/2 crores. Traffic surveys made in this connection show that immediate returns will be 2 to 3 per cent on the capital outlay. The proposed railway lines will run through vast virgin tracts of territory and will be of considerable strategic importance.

In regard to water supply, the Committee made an exhaustive study of all the relevant data and thorough investigations and is of the opinion that there are resources for an adequate water supply both to the port and port town at Kandla.

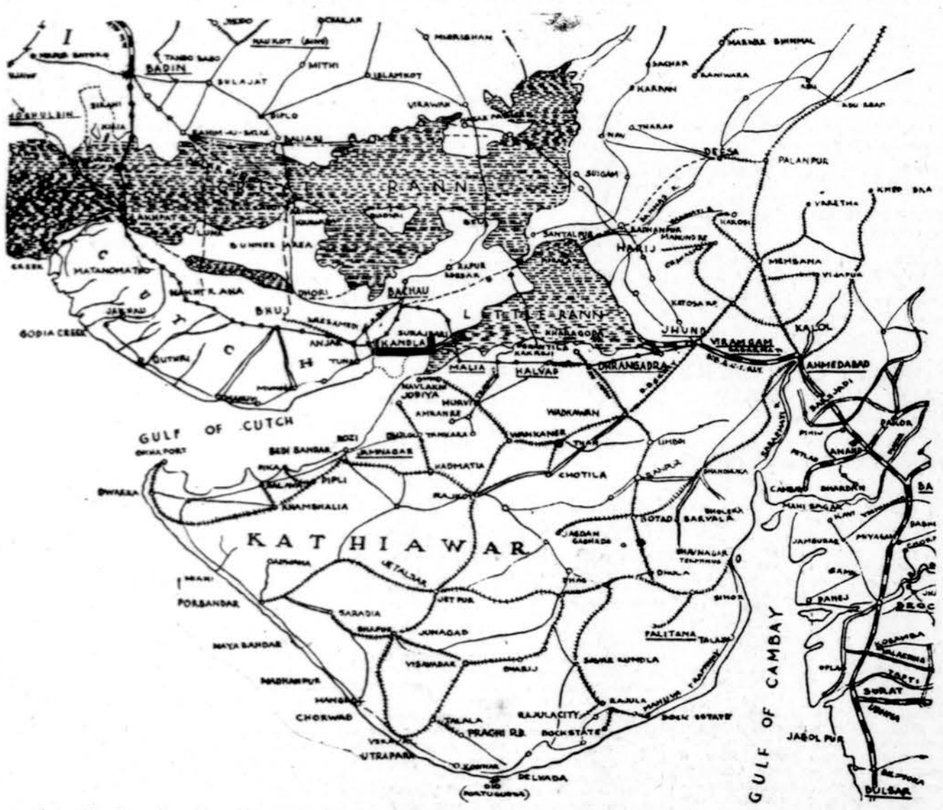
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, the Committee refers to the future of minor ports in Kathiawar. Emphasising the need for co-ordination of operation in each of these ports under one Port Commission, it suggests that the procedure and charges at the various ports should be similar, storage charges should be reasonable and the total available space should be utilised by all the ports to the best advantage. "Although we recommend the construction of a major port at Kandla, we believe it to be essential to maintain in efficient condition the existing ports in Kathiawar, namely, Navlakhi, Bedi, Okha, Porbunder, Verawal and Bhavnagar. These ports are very necessary for the country's economic life."

In order that Bhavnagar Port in Kathiawar may be able to handle increased traffic and be self-supporting, the Committee has recommended a "concentrated effort" to get better dredging results at Bhavnagar and, after satisfactory results are obtained, the construction of one extra berth at the port.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

The West Coast Major Port Development Committee consists of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Chairman; the General Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Mr. S. N. Haji (Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd.), Mr. K. Mitter (Docks Manager, Calcutta Port Commissioners), Mr. J. B. Murray (Chief Engineer, Calcutta Port Commissioners) and Commander D. Shankar (Director of Naval Engineering, Naval Headquarters) members; and Mr. V. V. Bhide (Secretary to the General Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway) Secretary.



REPRESSION OF RED SHIRTS

Madni Condemns Frontier Ministry's Policy

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (UPI): Maulana Ahmed Madni, President of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, has issued the following statement on the suppression of Red Shirt movement and incarceration of Red Shirt leaders in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan:—

"If the accounts reaching us about the atrocities that have been and are daily being perpetrated on the Khudai Khidmatgars in the N.W.F. Province of Pakistan, are genuine, then conduct of Abdul Qayum Ministry is most regrettable and deserves strong condemnation. Red Shirts are true servants of the nation, who have always taken a leading part in the struggle for national freedom and for which they have sacrificed much. History can never forget their sacrifices.

"The Qayum Ministry, by making these selfless and innocent servants of the nation the target of their atrocities have provided an ample proof of its fascist nature, which will be condemned even in Pakistan by justice loving people.

"I appeal to the sensible elements in both India and Pakistan to raise a strong voice of protest in sympathy with Khudai Khidmatgars and warn the Qayum Ministry that the nation will not tolerate these fascist methods under the false name of Islam".

Australian Dairy Products For India

SYDNEY, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Mr. D. S. Suraiya of Suraiya Brothers, importers of Calcutta, arrived here by air last night. The purpose of his visit is to buy £225,000 worth of Australian dairy products, including malted, dried and condensed milk. Mr. Suraiya said that India is already receiving some shipments of dairy products but desires much larger quantities.

Arms Find In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Sept. 5 (API): Two revolvers, a complete set of distilling apparatus and a large quantity of readymade illicit liquor were seized when the local police searched two places in Anwarganj area today. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

spot and witness and his co-punch signed it. What was stated there was correct.

Cross-examined by Mr. V. V. Oak, counsel for Nathuram Godse, Mr. Kate said that he was sitting by the side of the person giving a specimen of the writing. Mr. Haldipur had a file in his hand but he could not say what it contained.

Mr. Oak: Do you know from where these persons were brought?

Mr. Kate: I do not know.

Mr. Oak: Did you ask Haldipur why so many specimens were taken?

Mr. Kate: No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mengle, Counsel for Narayan Apte, Mr. Kate said that on the first occasion he went to the C.I.D. office at about 2 or 2-30 p.m. It would have taken more than two hours to complete the process.

Mr. Kate said that he could not say why five sheets of paper were given to Gopal Godse and Madanlal.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dange, witness said that Mr. Haldipur gave them blank sheets and asked them to write what he would dictate them. Witness did not ask Mr. Haldipur as to what would be the result if any of the persons refused to write.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bannerji, witness said that Mr. Haldipur did not tell them that it was not compulsory for them to write down the dictation. Witness came to know that they were accused in a criminal case only when they gave their names. No handwriting expert was present there.

Further hearing was adjourned till tomorrow.

DANGE'S PETITION ADMITTED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (UPI).—In the Special Court trying Nathuram Godse and others, Mr. Dange, counsel for accused Karkare, filed an application today holding that the documents produced by the prosecution through witnesses Ramanlal Desai and John Gomes on September 3 are inadmissible in law and as such be expunged from their oral evidence.

The documents in question are registers of tickets collected on January 30 and February 2 at Ville Parle and Elphinstone Road stations, Bombay Suburban stations.

The petitioner argues that the documents produced are secondary evidence, being copies of the documents which were at first written in pencil and which only are in law the primary evidence, but which the prosecution had not produced. Secondly, the document produced by Mr. Desai is not produced from proper custody.

The Court admitted the petition pending final decision.

"DEFENCE SOUGHT TO BE SUPPORTED BY FALSE EVIDENCE"

Daphtari On Motive Of Accused In Collection Of Tickets

THANA RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE DISALLOWED IN GODSE TRIAL

RED FORT, DELHI, Sept. 6 (API): Mr. Nathulal Agarwala, Assistant Accounts Officer, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Ajmer, examined by Mr. C. K. Daphtary Chief Prosecution Counsel, told the Special Court, trying Nathuram Godse and seven others in the Red Fort Delhi today that the third class ticket number 05891 from Dadar to Ville Parle was shown as collected in the register between 12 noon and six p.m. on January 30 this year.

One of the duties of his department, Mr. Agarwal added, was to receive returns of sale of tickets from all stations of B.B. & C.I. Railway. All stations were required to send daily returns of tickets collected and monthly returns of sales of tickets. A record was maintained at each station tickets collected and tickets missing.

The daily report (on exhibit) of tickets collected at Ville Parle Railway Station on January 30, 1948 was received in his office. The number of missing tickets were entered in the last column of the report.

Third class ticket number 05891 from Dadar to Ville Parle, he said, was shown as collected.

NOT PUNCHED

The highest number of tickets issued from a busiest station was a lakh in two months. After collection the tickets were required to be punched. As a very large number of tickets were issued and collected at Bombay suburban stations most of them were not punched either at the station of issue or after collection. A general report regarding non-punching of tickets was made to the Traffic Superintendent. The tickets collected and the return from each station every day was not checked but test checks were carried out monthly. The report was signed by the Station Master or Assistant Station Master. The Accounts Inspectors made periodical visits to the stations to check the collection and registration of tickets.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mengle, Counsel for Apte, witness said that he was not present when the entries regarding the collection of tickets were made in the returns.

Q:—Have you got any personal knowledge of the entries being made correctly?

The Court disallowed the question.

Replying to the other questions witness said that there were a large number of clerks working under him. The checking of the entries made in the returns was done by the clerks and the supervision was done by a section of subheads.

Q: So, personally you know nothing about the checking of the returns on exhibit.

Ans: The returns for January 29 and 30 were not at all checked by the Accounts Department.

Witness added that there was nothing on the returns to show that they were received in his office but a register was maintained in his office which showed the receipt of the returns. That register was maintained by one of his clerks.

Replying another question witness said that he had asked his clerk to find out the returns regarding the ticket in question.

Q: Why did you ask your clerk to do so?

Ans: Because I was asked by the Deputy Commissioner, Bombay, to bring all the papers collected with ticket number 05891 issued from Dadar to Ville Parle on January 30.

Mr. Mengle asked witness to look into the return of January 30 and to tell if there was any change.

Witness replied that the date appeared to have been altered from January 29 to January 30. The date at the bottom of the return also seemed to be changed from January 20 to January 30.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dange Counsel for Karkare, Mr. Agarwala said that he had not compared the two carbon duplicates with the register. He had never worked as a ticket collector but had been working throughout in the Traffic Accounts Office at Ajmer.

He had been asked by his head office to come to Delhi.

After coming here he was asked by the police to bring certain papers.

The tickets which were required to be tested, Agarwala added, were kept or else the tickets were destroyed daily.

Mr. J. Mendes, a ticket collector of G.I.P. Railway, was the next witness. he said that in January-February 1948 he was a ticket collector at Dadar Railway station. During this period the duties of collecting and of entering tickets were performed by different persons. On January 31, 1948, witness was on recording duty. After tickets were collected they were required to be punched but some times because of rush they were not punched. The tickets punched or unpunched were taken to the office for recording purposes. A record was kept in the office for the collected tickets.

Witness produced a register in the court and said that the entries regarding the collected tickets were made daily at 8, 14, and 24 hours.

Witness showed a page in the register which related to tickets issued from Sandhust Road Railway Station to Dadar on January 31.

After looking up the entries in the register, witness said that ticket No. 5740 issued from Sandhurst Road Railway station to Dadar on January 31, 1948, was shown in the register as having been collected at Dadar Railway station between 14 and 24 hours on January 31.

Witness testified having made all the entries with regard to this ticket in the register.

Mr. Mendes said that ticket number 1738 was issued from Thana to Dadar on February 2, 1948. According to the entries in the register (on exhibit) on February 2, this ticket was collected between 4 p.m. and midnight. The entries relating to the ticket issued from Thana and collected at Dadar between 4 p.m. and midnight on February 2, were in his handwriting.

The tickets after collection were sent within two days to the audit office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mengle, Counsel for Apte, Mr. Mendes said that the numbers of the missing tickets were shown in the register.

The numbers of the collected tickets were not shown. The total number of tickets collected on February 2 was 287 and the total number of tickets missing was 42 and he was alone when he counted the tickets on that day and no outsider was present in the office.

Mr. Mengle: After you counted the tickets on January 31 what did you do.

Mendes: I do not remember.

EVIDENCE DISALLOWED

The court upheld the objection raised by Mr. Mengle, Counsel for Apte and disallowed the evidence of the prosecution witness, Mr. Jai Prakash Qudesai, a ticket collector of Thana Railway station with regard to the recovery of ticket No. 1131 issued from Matunga to Thana on February 2, 1948.

When Mr. Jai Prakash Quedesai appeared in the witness box Mr. Mengle raised an objection stating that no relevancy could be drawn from this evidence as the ticket which the witness was going to prove was dated February 2, 1948.

Mr. Daphtary, Chief Prosecuting Counsel, replying to the objection submitted that he was entitled to bring this evidence on record. He might use it or not. He desired to show that there had been an attempt on the part of the accused to establish false evidence, and by producing this witness Mr. Daphtary wanted to rebut that evidence.

Judge: He may have travelled or he may not have travelled: it makes no difference so far as this case is concerned.

Mr. Daphtary: Supposing the journey on the second is relied upon as part of connected series of journeys ranging from January 30 to February 14, 1948, then I am entitled to produce this witness.

Judge: You want me to record evidence with regard to a period which is not connected with the present case.

Mr. Daphtary: Sir, I want to establish that these tickets were not legitimately in the possession of the accused.

"COLLECTED FOR A PURPOSE"

Mr. Daphtary added that an attempt had been made by the accused to collect a number of tickets which could not have come into their possession from January 30 to February 16. They must have been collected for a purpose. He anticipated an important line of argument which he said might be based on this. He would like to destroy it.

Mr. Daphtary asked whether he was not entitled to show that a possible defence which was going to be put was sought to be supported by false evidence. That only showed, continued Mr. Daphtary, that what was done was done with an intention.

The Judge upheld the objection and disallowed the evidence of Jai Prakash Qudesai.

INSURANCE AGENT'S EVIDENCE

The next witness Dattatraya Ramchandra Kate, a partner of Kulkarni and Company who are the chief agents of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, in his evidence said that on March 22 and 23, 1948, the handwritings of five accused, Madanlal, Karkare, Nathuram Godse, Apte and Gopal Godse were taken by Mr. Haldipur, C.I.D. officer in his presence.

Witness said that he was asked by a police officer, whom he subsequently came to know as Mr. Haldipur, to come over to the C.I.D. office on March 22 for the purpose of acting as a 'Punch.'

Witness went to the C.I.D. office on March 22 accompanied by one of his friends who acted as co-punch. On March 22 each of the five accused successively wrote their names and something which was dictated to them by Mr. Haldipur on three sheets of paper with two fountain pens. The accused were provided with chairs and a writing table. The same process was repeated on March 23 in the presence of witness when the five accused persons wrote on five sheets with three fountain pens. Madanlal was asked to write in English and Hindi on both the occasions. Nathuram Godse wrote in English. Mr. Kate put his signature on all the sheets containing the handwritings of the five accused.

On March 23 the man who acted as the co-punch was not known to the witness previously.

PANCHNAMA ON SPOT

A panchnama was prepared on the

(Continued in Col. 5)

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Ought To Get A Job With The Circus As Animal Trainer — By BUD FISHER

I THOUGHT I'D DROP IN AND CHAT WITH YOU FOR A WHILE, JEFF!
SURE! GLAD TO HAVE YOU, GUS!
EVERY TIME I COME OVER TO SEE YOU THAT CAT IS IN EXACTLY THE SAME PLACE!
YEAH! SHE'S A HOLE CAT!
A HOLE CAT?
YEH, YOU SEE MUTT BURNED A HOLE IN THIS RUG—
—SO I TRAINED THE CAT TO SLEEP OVER THE HOLE!

Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES at The Bombay Chronicle Press, Rec Building, Parsi Bazar Street Fort, Bombay. Jointly edited by S. NATARAJAN.